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10 and Ozwest, Inc.

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7 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 DISTRICT OF OREGON

9 ZING TOYS, INC., an Oregon corporation,

Case No. **CV '10 - 863 HA**

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.
12 ZURU, LLC, an Oregon limited liability
13 company, aka and/or dba ZURU INC.,
14 ZURU.COM, ZURU-INC, ZURU
15 LIMITED, GURU GLOBAL LIMITED,
16 GURU TOYS, GURU TOYS, LTD., ZURU
17 TOYS, ; ANNA JANE MOWBRAY, an
18 individual; MATTHEW PETER
19 MOWBRAY, an individual; and NICHOLAS
20 JAMES MOWBRAY, an individual; and
21 JOHN DOES 1 - 10,

22 Defendants.

23 COMPLAINT

1. **FEDERAL TRADEMARK
AND PATENT
INFRINGEMENT**
2. **FEDERAL TRADEMARK
COUNTERFEITING**
3. **FEDERAL TRADEMARK
DILUTION / CYBERPIRACY**
4. **STATE TRADEMARK
DILUTION**
5. **UNLAWFUL IMPORTATION**
6. **COMMON LAW
TRADEMARK
INFRINGEMENT**
7. **FEDERAL UNFAIR
COMPETITION & FALSE
DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN**
8. **UNFAIR COMPETITION –
STATE LAW CLAIM**
9. **MISUSE OF TRADE DRESS**
10. **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**
11. **VIOLATION OF OREGON
TRADE SECRETS ACT**
12. **BREACH OF CONTRACT**
13. **CONVERSION**

26 DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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1 Plaintiff, ZING TOYS, INC. ("Zing"), for its Complaint against ZURU, LLC, aka
2 ZURU INC., ZURU.COM, ZURU-INC, ZURU LIMITED, GURU GLOBAL LIMITED,
3 GURU TOYS, GURU TOYS, LTD., and ZURU TOYS, collectively dba "ZURU", and against
4 the individuals MATTHEW PETER MOWBRAY, NICHOLAS JAMES MOWBRAY, ANNA
5 JANE MOWBRAY, and JOHN DOES 1-10, (all Defendants are hereinafter collectively
6 referred to as "Zuru"), states and alleges as follows:

7 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8 1.

9 This is an action for trademark infringement, copyright and patent infringement,
10 counterfeit packaging, trade dress, and unfair competition under the laws of the United States
11 (codified at 15 U.S.C. §§1051, 1117, 1124 and 1125 *et seq.*). Zing also asserts claims arising
12 under Oregon laws and Zing seeks injunctive relief.

14 2.

15 This court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1121 and 28 U.S.C.
16 §§1331 and 1338. An actual case or controversy exists between the parties at least because
17 Zuru has violated Zing's patent and trademark rights, and Zuru has informed Zing of its intent
18 to continue the alleged infringing activity that constitutes unfair competition, unlawful trade
19 practices, conversion, and that violates Zing's intellectual property rights, and Zuru continues
20 to do so.

22 3.

23 This court has supplemental pendant jurisdiction over Zing's state law claims pursuant
24 to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §1338 (b) insofar as the claims are joined with substantial and
25 related federal claims arising under the patent, trademark and copyright laws of the United
26

1 States.

2 4.

3 This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants Zuru because, at all times
4 relevant, Zuru has and had substantial contacts in the State of Oregon and the contacts with the
5 forum state related to the claims in this action, and Zuru engaged in the alleged wrongful acts
6 in the State of Oregon.

7 5.

8 Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§1391 (b) and (c).

9 **PARTIES**

10 6.

11 Plaintiff Zing is an Oregon corporation with its principal place of business in Banks,
12 Oregon.

13 7.

14 Ozwest is an Oregon corporation licensed to do business in the state of Oregon. Ozwest
15 is an entity affiliated with Zing. Zing and Ozwest design, manufacture, license, and sell a
16 variety of toys, including foam toys.

17 8.

18 Defendant Zuru is a limited liability company registered under the laws of the state of
19 Oregon. Based on information and belief, Zuru has a business location in Washington County,
20 Oregon. Zuru sells toys and sporting goods products in over 40 countries world-wide,
21 including the United States and China. Based on information and belief, Zuru has an active
22 research and development center in Phoenix, Arizona. Zuru, LLC is also known by and/or
23 doing business as other business entity names, to-wit: Zuru Inc., Zuru.com, Zuru-Inc, Zuru
24

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1 Limited, Guru Global Limited, Guru Toys, Guru Toys, Ltd., and Zuru Toys. Defendants
2 Matthew P. Mowbray, Anna J. Mowbray, and Nicholas J. Mowbray are principals, officers, an
3 and/or controlling shareholders of Defendant Zuru. (Collectively, all defendants are hereinafter
4 referred to as "Zuru.")

5 9.

6 Steve Walterscheid ("Walterscheid"), a resident of Oregon and citizen of the United
7 States, is the President of Zing.

8 10.

9 Peter Cummings ("Cummings"), a natural born citizen of Australia and resident of
10 Oregon, is a consultant to Zing. At all times relevant, Cummings was contracted to manage the
11 design/invention and production aspects of Zing's operations in the United States and
12 worldwide. It is based upon Cummings' design and production expertise, toy manufacturing
13 techniques and valuable relationships with toy manufacturing facilities in mainland China
14 which formed the basis of Zing's business relationship with Zuru.

15 **STATEMENT OF FACTS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS**

16 11.

17 For at least ten years, Walterscheid and Cummings have been engaged in the business
18 of designing, licensing, manufacturing and selling toy products in the United States and
19 throughout the World. Since at least as early as 2008, Zing designed, developed, marketed,
20 advertised, licensed, distributed and sold Zing's original toy products, including, but not
21 limited to, ZeeBeez (and the entire ZeeBeez product line), Jumpz, HaiRazin' Hedz,
22 Roomarang, RoomBoom, Zoomarang, Copterang, Helirang, Zartz (and the entire Zartz product
23 line), PopShotz Blaster, Aquaglider, Zyclone and Mega Jumpz in interstate commerce and in
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1 other foreign markets in Europe, North America, South America, South Africa, Australia and
2 worldwide. (These toy products are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Zing Toy
3 Products.")

4 12.

5 Zing Toy Products are unique in design, function and product packaging. Zing and
6 Ozwest are extremely cautious about adding new items to the Zing Toy Product line and
7 branding. Since at least early 2009, Zing adopted and used the "Zing" mark in the State of
8 Oregon, and throughout the United States and the World.

9 13.

10 On or about May 26, 2009, Zing obtained federal registration for the trademark "Zing",
11 which is also a service mark as that term is defined by the laws of the United States and
12 Oregon. "Zing" is a registered mark documented as United States Patent & Trademark
13 Registration Number 3626244, (Certificate of which is attached as Exhibit A), which is owned
14 by Zing and used for custom toy manufacturing purposes. "Zing!" is a registered mark,
15 documented as United States Patent & Trademark Number 3469484 (Certificate of which is
16 attached as Exhibit B), which is used for toy products, board games, parlor games and party
17 games. Pursuant to ORS 647.015, *et. seq.*, Zing also applied for registration of the "Zing"
18 trademark with the State of Oregon.

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 14.

27 At all times relevant to this action, Zing possessed all rights, title and interest in the
28 trade name "Zing." Due to the unique toy branding, and originality and quality of its toy
29 products and novelty items, the "Zing" trade name carries with it distinctive qualities of
30 favorable associational value.

15.

1
2 Zing is the owner of the “ZING” stylized image mark, which is pending United States
3 Trademark Application 77/362152 for “pop-up toys.”

16.

5 Zing is the owner of the “ZING” stylized image mark which is pending United States
6 Trademark Application 77/658499 for “hand powered non-mechanical flying toys.”

17.

8 Zing is the owner of the trademark “ZING AIR”, which is documented as pending
9 United States Trademark Application 85/073890 for the following toy products and novelty
10 items: “Toy Guns,” “Toy Pistols,” “Toy Weapons,” “Flying Discs” and hand powered non-
11 mechanical flying toys.”

18.

14 Dating back to at least as early as 2007, Zing granted Zuru non-exclusive, limited,
15 revocable rights to distribute for sale in limited geographic areas of Asia, Europe, Central
16 America, South America and North America (collectively, “the Zing/Zuru Limited Distribution
17 Products”). Certain specifically identified Zing Toy Products, which Zing exclusively invented
18 (“Mega Jumpz”) and for which Zing had licensed from an outside inventor (Zyclone), Zing
19 agreed to allow Zuru to both manufacture and distribute in limited geographic areas. Zuru also
20 distributed other Zing Toy Products, including the Zeebeez, Baldeez, Sporteez, Fro Bro
21 ZeeBeez, Jump, HaiRazin’, Hedz, Roomarang, RoomBoom, Zoomarang, Copeterang,
22 Helirang, PopShotz Blaster, and Aquaglider. Limited and revocable distribution arrangements
23 were made in regard to Zuru’s entitlement to manufacture and distribute the Zing/Zuru Limited
24 Distribution Products.

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19.

1 Pursuant to an exclusive license from John W. Hunter, Zing is also the beneficial owner
2 of the "Zyclone", a Ring Airfoil Launching System, holding the United States Patent number
3 6,742,509 (Certificate of which is attached as Exhibit F).

5 20.

6 Zing claims an exclusive copyright for the original artwork of the stylized logos
7 "ZING" and "ZING AIR." (See Exhibit E, original artwork for "ZING" and "ZING AIR"
8 logo.) Since or about January 5, 2010, Zuru improperly, and without Zing's consent or
9 authority, misappropriated and attempted to convert to its own use the "Zing" trademark and
10 "ZING AIR" logo design, uniquely stylized lettering and configuration, thereby causing
11 consumer confusion and dilution of Zing's goodwill in the market place. Specifically, on or
12 about June 15, 2010, and continuing through today, based on information and belief, Zuru
13 misappropriated for its own use the Zing trade dress, trademark, logo and product design on the
14 packaging of a product called the "Wazooka".
15

16 21.

17 By misappropriating and using for its own benefit the packaging, trade dress and
18 uniquely stylized lettering of Zing, Zuru infringed upon proprietary trade dress rights and
19 diluted the value of Zing's uniquely stylized "ZING AIR" logo.
20

21 22.

22 By misappropriating for its own unauthorized use the designs and packaging unique to
23 the Zing Toy Products, Zuru has attempted to benefit from Zing's unique product design and
24 packaging, and product branding and product placement at retail and wholesale distribution.
25 Zuru is doing business and committing acts of trademark infringement, patent misuse and
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unfair competition in the United States, including Oregon.

23.

Zing exclusively originated, designed, promoted, and is currently in the process of seeking United States copyright and patent protection for its original toy products identified above (and hereinafter referred to as the "Zing Toy Products"). Zing is the owner of the rights, title, and interest to sue those who violate its copyrighted work. From 2006 and at all times relevant, Zing was the exclusive distributor of the "Wazooka" product in the United States.

24

Since at least early 2009, Zuru and Zing agreed that pricing for all Zing/Zuru Limited Distribution Products was respectively set at a per unit cost, with an express promise by Zuru to timely pay Zing 20% in royalty fees based upon the wholesale cost for each unit sold at the time of shipping. Zuru also promised to timely furnish Zing quarterly reports to reconcile and substantiate the number of units sold and per unit costs for each Zing/Zuru Limited Distribution Product sold/charged by Zuru, or otherwise distributed in any way to market by Zuru.

25

For a limited number of the Zing/Zuru Limited Distribution Products (specifically, the Cyclone and Mega Jumpz), Zing agreed to sell these products to Zuru for the limited purpose of distribution to certain pre-identified markets, provided that Zuru complied with the set, agreed-upon pricing and volume structure, which was specifically and expressly communicated by Zing to Zuru. Zuru initially agreed, but later failed and refused to comply with the pricing and volume structure set by Zing, and Zing repeatedly notified Zuru that terms of the limited distribution rights were contingent upon the set pricing and volume formula.

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26.

In early 2010, Zuru violated the Limited Distribution Agreement by ordering and accepting Zing toy products from Zing's factory partner (based in China) without the knowledge, consent or approval of Zing. Zing became aware of this when its factory partner directly invoiced Zing for the product directly ordered by Zuru. At issue specifically under the Zing/Zuru Limited Distribution Agreement was the "Zeebeez." Zing granted Zuru permission to purchase the ZING AIR line of Toys, specifically the RoomBoom, Zoomarang, Copterang, Helirang and Popshotz Blaster, directly from Zing's partner factory, Changhui and compensate Zing the set price of 20% of the selling price of each toy unit at the time of shipping from China. Zuru expressly agreed, but failed, to compensate Zing the set price of 20% of the selling price of each toy unit sold, which Zuru had agreed would be paid at the time product was shipped. To this date, despite repeated demands for same, Zuru has failed and refused to compensate Zing for the said product purchased directly from Zing's partner, Changhui.

27

On or about February 1, 2010, through June 1, 2010, without consent, approval or agreement from Zing, Zuru unilaterally imposed a 7% “deduction” in the total amount of \$13,107.78, which Zuru deducted from amounts otherwise due to Zing from Zuru. Zuru unilaterally imposed the “deduction” without consent or agreement from Zing and Zuru did so based upon Zuru’s claim that the Changhui factory raised prices by that amount. The unpaid amounts due Zing from Zuru through June 18, 2010, for sales of Zing’s products shall be proven at trial, but is estimated to be an amount not less than \$200,000 USD, plus interest, late fees, attorney’s fees and costs.

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1 28.

2 Despite repeated demands from Zing, Zuru has failed and refused to honor its payment
3 obligations, including but not limited to the payments of 20% above the per unit sale costs at
4 the time of shipping, payment of which was due and owing from Zuru to Zing at the time of
5 shipment.

6 29.

7 The Zyclone is a Zing licensed product with patent protection throughout Europe, the
8 United States, Canada and other markets worldwide. For the purposes of the Limited
9 Distribution Agreement, Zing granted Zuru the temporary, revocable and limited right to
10 manufacture and distribute Zing's exclusive products including the "Zyclone." At all times
11 relevant, the distribution rights were subject to an express, agreed-upon pricing structure that
12 preserved Zing's entitlement to no less than 50% of the realized profit obtained by Zuru based
13 upon the actual cost and volume of the product manufactured and ultimately distributed for sale
14 by Zuru. Zing and Zuru agreed to a set break down of the profit-split based upon whether the
15 product was ultimately sold through a distributor vs. direct retail.

16 30.

17 Despite its promises, Zuru breached its duty of good faith and fair dealing by charging
18 Zing exorbitant and unreasonably inflated factory costs to manufacture and distribute Zing's
19 product (e.g., the Zyclone product). The unreasonably inflated factory costs charged by Zuru
20 to Zing were inconsistent with and considerably higher than competing manufacturing
21 estimates that Zing secured from other similarly-equipped Chinese manufacturers. Due to the
22 unfair and above-market pricing, on or about December 1, 2009, Zing discontinued its reliance
23 upon Zuru to manufacture the Zyclone product, and Zing began manufacturing at other
24 25
26

1 facilities outside of Zuru.

2 31.

3 On or about April 23, 2010, upon Zuru's request for payment, Zing purchased from
4 Zuru certain toy mold/tooling for production of the Helirang, Zoomarang and RoomBoom (the
5 "Molds"), the control, possession and return of which remain at issue in this court action.
6 Specifically, Zing paid Zuru the total amount of \$17,100 USD, proof of payment of which is
7 attached as Exhibit G.

8 32.

9 On or about July 14, 2009, upon Zuru's request for payment, Zing purchased from Zuru
10 certain toy tooling machinery and molds for production of the "Zartz Paddle" and the
11 "Zyclone" ring airfoil rings parts the control, possession and return of which remain at issue in
12 this court action. These items included the Zyclone ring airfoil rings and foam cartridge. In
13 May 2009, upon Zuru's demand for payment, Zing paid Zuru the total amount of \$9,662.71 as
14 valuable consideration for purchase of the Zyclone tooling (\$7,567.25 for the Zyclone molds
15 and \$2,095.46 for the Zartz paddle molds, proof of payment in the total amount of \$9,662.71 is
16 attached as Exhibit C).

17 33.

18 On or about May 29, 2009, Zing purchased from Zuru, and tendered payment to Zuru,
19 in the amount of \$10,831.01, for two (2) machines originally used for manufacturing and
20 production of the Roomarang, but which are now used for manufacturing parts of the Zyclone
21 toy product. (The tooling machinery and molds for the "Zartz paddle," the "Zyclone" Ring
22 Airfoil Launching System and the two machines for manufacturing parts of the Zyclone
23 product are collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Zyclone tooling," receipt for payments of
24
25
26

1 which, in the total amount of \$10,831.01 is attached as Exhibit D).

2 34.

3 As a consequence of Zuru's unfair market pricing practice, Zing had no choice but to
4 retool at great expense in order to make the cost of the Cyclone reasonable for resale. Despite
5 its express promises, and demand from Zing, Zuru failed and refused to tender or otherwise pay
6 to Zing the agreed-upon 50% profit split from that quantity of the Cyclone product that Zuru
7 manufactured/distributed before Zing retooled and switched to another manufacturer.

8 35.

9 The "Mega Jumpz" is a Zing Toy Product invented by Walterscheid, who expressly
10 reserved all rights, title and interest to the product. At all times relevant to this action, "Mega
11 Jumpz" is and was a Zing-licensed product with patent pending protection throughout the
12 United States.

14 36.

15 For the purposes of the Limited Distribution Agreement, Zing granted Zuru the
16 temporary, revocable and limited right to manufacture and distribute Zing's exclusive product
17 called the "Mega Jumpz," subject to an express, agreed upon pricing structure that preserved
18 Zing's entitlement to no less than 50% of the realized profit obtained by Zuru based upon the
19 actual cost and volume of the product manufactured and ultimately distributed for sale by Zuru.
20 Zing and Zuru agreed to a pro-rated profit-split based upon whether the product was ultimately
21 sold through a distributor vs. direct retail.

23 37.

24 Zuru breached its duty of good faith and fair dealing by charging Zing exorbitant and
25 unreasonably inflated factory costs to manufacture the "Mega Jumpz" product for distribution.
26

1 The unreasonably inflated factory costs were inconsistent with and considerably higher than
2 competing manufacturing estimates that Zing secured from other similarly-equipped Chinese
3 manufacturers.

4 38.

5 Based upon Zuru's above-alleged actions and its stated intentions to produce products
6 (Helirang and Zartz) in Zuru's own factory or with a third party, Zing immediately demanded
7 and that Zing's previously-purchased Molds and Zyclone Tooling be returned to Zing. Zing
8 informed Zuru that any unauthorized manufacture of Zing's toy products by Zuru would not be
9 tolerated. Zing expressly demanded that Zuru return the Molds and Zyclone Tooling to Zing
10 within one (1) week, or all arrangements for distribution and manufacturing between Zing and
11 Zuru would be null and void. Zing requested that all monies owed to Zing be immediately paid
12 by Zuru. The Molds were not returned, the monies owed by Zuru have not been paid. To date,
13 Zuru has failed and refused to pay Zing for Zing Toy Products sold and distributed by Zuru.
14 Because of Zuru's continuing breach of the Limited Distribution Agreement, on or about June
15 30, 2010, due to the Molds being withheld and monies still due and unpaid by Zuru, Zuru's
16 distribution and manufacture of Zing's goods as the Limited Distribution Agreement was
17 effectively terminated.

18 39.

20 On or about January 5, 2010, and on several dates thereafter, Zing notified Zuru of
21 Zing's original art work, toy branding, uniquely stylized packaging, intellectual property rights
22 (registered, reserved and pending) in the Zing Toy Products, including the marks and artwork
23 on the "Wazooka" packaging.

24 ///

40.

Based on information and belief, since at least September 11, 2009, and continuing through at least January 26, 2010, without the authority or consent of Zing, Zuru misappropriated Zing's marks, logos, original artworks, trade dress and packaging associated with the Zing Toy Products, including, but not limited to, the "Wazooka".

41.

On or about January 6, 2010, Zing made demand upon Zuru to cease and desist from the use and misappropriation of Zing's marks, logo and packaging associated with the Zing Toy Products. Zuru responded by expressly acknowledging to Zing that the trademark and logo were indeed unique to Zing, and Zuru promised to immediately remove the "ZING AIR" logo and artwork from the "Wazooka" packaging. Despite repeated demand from Zing, Zuru failed to remove the Zing Air logo and artwork from the "Wazooka" packaging, Zuru's website, Zuru's customer's websites, and printed marketing and sales brochures. Based on information and belief, Zuru continued (at least until January 26, 2010, and perhaps beyond that date) to infringe upon Zing's trademark, logos, uniquely stylized artwork by shipping, selling, marketing and distributing the "Wazooka" throughout the United States and in international markets.

42

On or about June 15, 2010, Zing learned that without authority, consent or stipulation, Zuru has continued, and intends to continue, to manufacture, import, and sell the Zing Toy Products and specifically the "Wazooka," which bears "Zing" marks and art-work, without compensating Zing for same.

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1 43.

2 As a direct consequence of Zuru's sales tactics and unfair trade competition, Zing's
3 "Wazooka" product eventually failed. Specifically, Zuru intentionally set unfair pricing
4 structures to undercut Zing by virtue of Zuru's direct retail sales offers with FOB China
5 pricing. As a direct consequence of Zuru's deliberate and willful acts, Zing was also forced to
6 liquidate its stock of "Wazookas" at below cost close-out pricing. Zing therefore had reason to
7 discontinue the business relationship with Zuru.

8 44.

9 Based on information and belief, Zuru continues to harm Zing by improperly, and
10 without authority, marketing, distributing and selling the "Wazooka" product in the United
11 States and in the international market with Zing marks, branding and artwork. Without
12 consent, approval or agreement from Zing, Zuru continues to bring the "Wazooka" to market
13 without compensation to Zing for use of its valuable branding, marks and original artwork, and
14 Zing continues to suffer damages thereby. The exact amount of these losses will be proven at
15 trial, but are estimated to be an amount not less than \$500,000 USD.

16 45.

17 Zuru expressly informed Zing that Zuru intends to willfully and deliberately violate and
18 ignore Zing's intellectual property rights, including but not limited to, Zing's unique trade
19 dress by using exclusively-designed ZING AIR artwork, color schemes, and packaging on one
20 or more products similar to the Zing Toy Products. Specifically, as of June 15, 2010, Zuru
21 informed Zing representatives that Zuru intends to manufacture and distribute both the
22 "Helirang" and "Zartz," and based upon information and belief, Zuru continues to do so
23 without the consent, authority or agreement from Zing.
24
25
26

1 46.

2 Without the consent, authority or agreement from Zing, and over express objection
3 from Zing, Zuru has continued to use the Zing trademarks and original artwork on Zuru's toy
4 packaging, despite the fact that Zuru knew, or should have known, that Zing claim a protected
5 copyrighted interest in the Zing Toy Product packaging, specifically the "Wazooka".

6 47.

7 As of at least as early as February 1, 2009, Zing owned the Molds used by Zuru to
8 exclusively manufacture and distribute Zing's specialized toy products, including the ZING
9 AIR product line. The Molds are located in a factory (the CMS Factory - Changhui) in China.
10 Zing, absent any legally-binding obligation to do so, permitted Zuru to purchase the ZING AIR
11 items – e.g., RoomBoom, Zoomarang, Copterang, Helirang, Popshotz Blaster and Zartz --
12 directly from Changhui.

14 48.

15 Zing and Zuru agreed that in exchange for the direct factory purchase by Zuru of the
16 Zing's products, Zuru would pay Zing 20% of the sale cost at the time of shipping. Zuru was
17 commissioned by Zing to tool extra "Helirang," "Zoomarang" and "RoomBoom" Molds based
18 upon Zing designs, for which Zing paid in full. These Molds were faulty and returned to Zuru
19 for repair. On or about June 16, 2010, Zuru notified Zing that Zuru intended to keep
20 possession of the Molds and Zuru also informed Zing that Zuru intended to make "Zartz"
21 Molds in order to copy manufacture the Zing Toy Products, and Zuru also threatened to
22 alternatively have a third-party manufacture the Zing Toy Products, all in violation of Zing's
23 exclusive intellectual property rights.

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1 49.

2 Zing promptly and expressly objected to Zuru's unauthorized use of the "Helirang"
3 Molds and Zing demanded that Zuru return to Zing's representatives *all* Molds for which Zing
4 paid valuable consideration and which Zing needed to manufacture and distribute Zing Toy
5 Products. Without consent or authority from Zing, on or about June 17, 2010, Zuru expressly
6 informed Zing that Zuru would, and eventually did attempt to, "takeover the manufacturing" of
7 ZING AIR production and hold without Zing authorization the Molds for Zuru's piracy and
8 unauthorized sale of the Zing Toy Products at issue.

9 50.

10 Zuru has informed Zing that Zuru intends to willfully and deliberately violate and
11 ignore Zing's intellectual property rights, specifically by infringing upon Zing's uniquely-
12 stylized trade dress, packaging and toy branding. On or about June 16, 2010, Zuru informed
13 Zing that Zuru intends to continue, and has in fact continued, to manufacture and distribute the
14 Zing-originally designed toy products "Helirang" and "Zartz," despite Zing's bonafide claim of
15 intellectual property rights in same.

16 51.

17 Without Zing's consent or approval, and in willful violation of Zing's intellectual
18 property rights, from at least as early as January 5, 2010, through present, Zuru has
19 misappropriated Zing's unique "ZING AIR" logo at least 250 times on each package sold, in
20 toy packaging sold and distributed by Zuru on its websites and elsewhere.

21 52.

22 From early January 2010, and more recently, Zing notified Zuru that Zuru had violated
23 Zing's copyrights and trademarks by the misuse of the "ZING AIR" logo. In response, Zuru
24

1 acknowledged the violation and promised to rectify it by removing the offending packaging
2 and references to the “ZING AIR” logo from Zuru’s “Wazooka” product packaging. As of this
3 date, Zuru has failed and refused to honor its promises to comply. This continuing
4 misappropriation alone directly harmed, and continues to harm, Zing by diluting the value of its
5 unique trade dress and packaging, and by the damage that Zuru caused to Zing’s customer good
6 will due to the market confusion and counterfeited art work that is, and at all times was, unique
7 to Zing. Zing has been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial, but not less than \$500,000,
8 as a result of Zuru’s unauthorized use of the “ZING AIR” logo.
9

10 53.

11 On several occasions, including, but not limited to January 6, 2010, Zing expressly
12 notified Zuru that Zuru had violated Zing’s intellectual property rights and proprietary rights
13 (particularly the misuse of Zing’s “ZING AIR” logo, and patented toy products, stylized
14 packaging and branded trade colors).

15 54.

16 On several occasions, including but not limited to, June 19, 2010, Zing also made a
17 demand upon Zuru to cease and desist from the unauthorized use of Zing’s Molds (that were
18 uniquely-designed to make Zing Toy Products, including but not limited to the “Helirang” and
19 “Zartz”). Despite repeated demands by Zing, Zuru failed and refused to discontinue its
20 improper and unauthorized use of Zing’s Molds, stylized packaging and branded trade colors
21 causing confusion in the market place and dilution of the market value of Zing’s exclusive
22 specialized trade dress. Despite repeated demands from Zing, Zuru has also failed and refused
23 to return the Molds to Zing.
24

25 ///

55.

On several occasions, including via email on June 24, 2010, Zing expressly informed Zuru that Zuru was infringing upon Zing's intellectual property and proprietary rights by virtue of Zuru's unauthorized manufacturing of Zing Toy Products at the Zuru factory, or by a third-party factory. Zing demanded that Zuru cease and desist from such unlawful conduct, but Zuru has failed and refused to comply. Based on information and belief, Zuru continues to convert for its own purposes the property of Zing, specifically the unique Molds used to make Zing Toy Products.

56.

On more than one occasion, including, but not limited to, June 24, 2010, Zing expressly notified Zuru that Zuru had infringed, and was continuing to infringe, upon Zing's copyrights, trademarks and patented toy products in several ways, including Zuru's obvious and documented unauthorized use of Zing's stylized packaging, trademark and trade colors for Zuru's knock-off toy products. At that time, Zing also expressly demanded, but Zuru failed and refused, to cease and desist from its unauthorized use of Zing's intellectual property and mold/tooling equipment and Zing demanded return of Zuru's unauthorized possession and control of Zing's Molds, and compensation for the unauthorized use of same. As of this date, Zuru has failed and refused to honor Zing's demand that the Molds and tooling be returned within seven (7) days.

57.

In addition to the demand for return of the Molds, Zing also demanded that Zuru immediately effectuate payment to Zing for all royalties and sale profits due Zing from Zuru for Zing's product sold. Zuru has failed and refused to comply with its obligations to make

1 payments, as promised.

2 58.

3 On or about June 24, 2010, and on multiple dates prior, Zing expressly demanded that
4 Zuru immediately respond as follows:

5 a. Immediately cease and desist the unauthorized manufacturing,
6 distribution and sale of any and all Zing Toy Products;

7 b. Immediately correct all of Zuru's print media and advertising which
8 includes misuse of Zing's trade dress, packaging and patented products, and which dilutes the
9 value of Zing's trade name and reputation in the industry;

10 c. Immediately modify and correct all unauthorized use of Zing's
11 copyrighted materials, including but not limited to any Pantone-colored Zuru product that
12 contains Zing's distinctive use of Green and Blue combination;

13 d. Compensate Zing for all monies due Zing for products already shipped
14 by Zuru: and

15 e. Confirm in writing that Zuru will cease and desist from its improper
16 manufacture and distribution of Zing's items without express authorization from Zing's
17 principles, Walterscheid and/or consultant Cummings.

18 59.

20 In response to the above demands, Zuru failed and refused to comply and requested that
21 Zing "please sue us."

22 ///

23 ///

24 ///

25 ///

26 ///

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COUNT I

(Federal Trademark and Patent Infringement – 15. U.S.C. §1114 and 35 U.S.C. §271)

60.

Zing re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 59 above, as though fully set forth herein.

61.

By virtue of the repeated and express notice of Zing's rights provided by Zing to Zuru, Zuru had actual and constructive knowledge of the trademarks registered to Zing Toy Products, Registration 3626244 (*see Exhibit A*). Zuru was informed that since at least as early as January 5, 2010, Zing first used the unique trademark and claimed copyrights to the Zing Toy Products and original art work of the "ZING AIR" logo. Based on information and belief, Zuru also had knowledge of Zing's patent rights in the "Zyclone," and is believed to be misappropriating and infringing upon the patent for the "Zyclone" product, by using, making, offering to sell, or selling the Zyclone product without Zing's consent or authorization.

62.

The acts of Zuru as described above constitute an infringement of Zing's rights to use its federally-registered marks and patents, with consequential damages to Zing, which include, but are not limited to, the loss of business revenue and goodwill associated with the Zing's mark and the original "ZING AIR" logo and for the "Zyclone" product, all of which specifically gives rise to this action under 15 U.S.C. §1114 and 35 U.S.C. §271.

63

By reason of the foregoing, Zing is entitled to injunctive relief to prevent Zuru from commercially manufacturing, using, selling, or offering to sell within the United States or to

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1 import into the United States any of Zing's products, including but not limited to the Zing Toy
 2 Products that have the "ZING AIR" logo, and including the Cyclone toy product. Zing is
 3 further entitled to damages proven to be caused by reason of Zuru's acts of infringement, and
 4 to recover enhanced damages based upon the willful, intentional, and/or grossly negligent
 5 activities of Zuru. The exact amount of these claimed damages are unknown at this time, but
 6 will be proven at trial and amount to no less than \$500,000.

7 **COUNT II**

8 **(Federal Trademark Counterfeiting – 15 U.S.C. §1116)**

9
10 64.

11 Zing re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 63 above, as though fully set
 12 forth herein.

13 65.

14 By virtue of the repeated and express notice by Zing to Zuru of Zing's exclusive
 15 trademark rights, Zuru had actual and constructive knowledge of the trademarks registered to
 16 Zing. Zuru was informed that since at least as early as January 5, 2010, Zing first used the
 17 unique "Zing" trademark and Zing claimed copyrights to the Zing Toy Products and original
 18 art work of the "ZING AIR" logo.

19
20 66.

21 In complete disregard to the actual and constructive knowledge that Zuru had regarding
 22 Zing's trademark rights, Zuru knowingly, intentionally and with malice continued to use Zing's
 23 trademark, and Zuru did so over Zing's express objections and without Zing's consent,
 24 authority, or approval.

25 ///

67.

The acts of Zuru as alleged above constitute counterfeiting Zing's federally-registered marks. By virtue of Zuru's counterfeiting, Zuru has caused and continues to cause consequential damages to Zing. These damages include, but are not limited to, the loss of business revenue and goodwill associated with Zing's mark and the original "ZING AIR" logo, all of which specifically gives rise to this action under The Trademark Counterfeiting Act of 1984, and the Anticounterfeiting Consumer Protection Act of 1996.

68.

By reason of the foregoing, Zing is entitled to any damages proven to have been caused by reason of Zuru's acts of counterfeiting, and Zing is entitled to recover enhanced, treble damages based upon the willful, intentional, and/or grossly negligent activities of Zuru. The exact amount of these claimed damages are unknown at this time, but will be proven at trial and amount no less than \$500,000.

69

Based on information and belief, Zuru has, and is likely to continue to, conceal or transfer the offending “ZING AIR” toy product materials and instrumentalities. In addition to money damages, Zing is entitled to an ex parte order to seize the subject counterfeit materials and instrumentalities in order to mitigate further damage and prevent further damage to Zing.

COUNT III

(Federal Trademark Dilution / Cyberpiracy – 15 U.S.C. §1125)

70.

Zing re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 69 above, as though fully set forth herein.

71.

Zuru, in a false and misleading fashion, in connection with the sale and distribution of toy goods, used in interstate commerce the word “Zing.” Without the consent, approval or authorization of Zing, Zuru used the “Zing” symbol and unique packaging of “ZING AIR” in order to cause confusion, mistake, and/or to deceive the public as to Zuru’s affiliation with Zing. Zuru also used the “Zing” mark and unique packaging in order to deceive the public regarding the origin, sponsorship or approval by Zing of toy goods sold and/or distributed by Zuru.

72

In its commercial advertising, promotional printed media, and/or on its website, Zuru, with bad faith intent to profit from misuse of Zing's trademark, misrepresented the nature, characteristics, qualities, or geographic origin of Zing's toy good products, and thereby diluted the trademark "Zing."

73

By virtue of the repeated and express notice by Zing to Zuru of Zing's exclusive trademark rights, Zuru knew or should have known that Zuru would, and in fact did, dilute the market value of Zing's trademark when Zuru continued to misappropriate trademark, unique toy packaging and toy branding on Zuru's website, in printed media and elsewhere.

74.

Zuru knew, or should have known, that it would cause irreparable damage and injury to Zing's business reputation if Zuru saturated the toy industry market by misappropriating and/or improperly using or referring to the "Zing" trademark on Zuru's website, in printed media and elsewhere.

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75.

In complete disregard for the actual and constructive knowledge that Zuru had regarding Zing's trademark rights, Zuru knowingly, intentionally and with malice continued to dilute Zing's trademark, and caused confusion in the marketplace. Zuru did so over Zing's express objections and without Zing's consent, authority or approval.

76

The acts of Zuru as herein alleged constitute trademark dilution and injury to Zing's business reputation. By virtue of Zuru's acts and omissions herein alleged, Zuru caused, and continues to cause, consequential damages to Zing. These damages include, but are not limited to, the loss of business revenue and goodwill associated with Zing's mark and the original "ZING AIR" logo, all of which specifically give rise to this action under The Federal Trademark Dilution Act of 1995, as codified in Section 43(c) of the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §1125(c)).

77

By reason of the foregoing, Zing is entitled to any damages proven to be caused by reason of Zuru's acts of diluting Zing's trademark and thereby causing business injury to Zing. Zing is further entitled to injunctive relief as set forth in 15 U.S.C. §1116, to recover enhanced, treble damages based upon the willful, intentional, and/or grossly negligent activities of Zuru. The exact amount of these claimed damages are unknown at this time, but will be proven at trial and amount to no less than \$500,000.

11

11

111

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COUNT IV

(Action for Dilution under Oregon's Antidilution Statute – ORS 647.107)

78.

Zing re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 77 above, as though fully set forth herein.

79.

Zuru violated ORS 647.107, which protects trade names, like the name “Zing” at issue herein.

80.

By virtue of Zuru's acts and omissions as above-described, Zuru caused a substantial likelihood of injury to the business reputation of Zing and Zuru diluted the distinctive quality of the "ZING" trademark. Zuru's acts and omissions caused confusion in the marketplace. Customers' perception of the brand name "ZING" has been compromised and devalued because of Zuru's malicious and willful acts of continuing to copy the "ZING" logo on Zuru's packaging and continuing to list Zing toy products on Zuru's website.

81.

Based on the above, Zing is entitled to money damages and amount to be proven at trial, but not less than \$500,000, plus injunctive relief to prevent Zuru from using the “ZING AIR” trade name or any variations of it.

COUNT V

(Unlawful Importation – 15 U.S.C. §1124)

82.

Zing re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 81 above, as though fully set

1 forth herein.
2

3 83.
4

5 Based upon information and belief, Zuru has continued, and plans to continue, to import
6 and/or misappropriate toy products that copy and simulate very closely Zing Toy Products that
7 include the "Zing" registered trademark.
8

9 84.
10

11 Zuru's continued importation of merchandise that copies and simulates Zing's
12 registered trademark will cause irreparable damage and injury to Zing in the form of difficult to
13 quantify, or unascertainable, losses and damage to Zing's business reputation.
14

15 85.
16

17 In complete disregard for the actual and constructive knowledge that Zuru had
18 regarding Zing's trademark rights, Zuru knowingly, intentionally and with malice continued to
19 import the offending merchandise, and has caused confusion in the marketplace. Zuru did so,
20 and continues to do so, over Zing's express objections and without Zing's consent, authority or
21 approval.
22

23 86.
24

25 The acts of Zuru as described above constitute unlawful importation of merchandise
26 that copies and simulates a registered trademark, and which Zuru knew or should have known
27 would induce the public to believe that the offending toy products were manufactured by Zuru
28 in the United States.
29

30 87.
31

32 By reason of the foregoing, Zing is entitled to any damages proven to have been caused
33 by reason of Zuru's acts of unlawful importation of goods bearing marks that infringe upon
34

1 Zing's registered trademarks. Zing is entitled to recover enhanced, treble damages based upon
2 the willful, intentional, and/or grossly negligent activities of Zuru. The exact amount of these
3 claimed damages are unknown at this time, but will be proven at trial and amount to no less
4 than \$500,000.

5 **COUNT VI**

6 **(Common Law Trademark Infringement)**

7 88.

8 Zing re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 87 above, as though fully set
9 forth herein.

10 89.

11 On account of its long and continuous use of its registered trademarks on Zing Toy
12 Products, and substantial advertising and sales of its Zing Toy Products, Zing established
13 common law trademark rights in Zing's specifically-identified Toy Products.

14 90.

15 The acts by Zuru herein alleged constitutes infringement of Zing's common law rights
16 in and use of the "ZING" logo and branding, thereby causing Zing to incur consequential
17 damages and diluted to customer goodwill associated with and symbolized by the Zing Toy
18 Products and, specifically, give rise to this action under the common law of trademarks.

19 91.

20 Zuru's acts of trademark infringement have caused and are causing great and
21 irreparable harm to Zing, Zing's goodwill, Zing's rights to Zing Toy Products, in an amount
22 which cannot be adequately determined at this time and, unless restrained, will cause further
23 irreparable injury and damage, leaving Zing with no adequate remedy of law.

1 92.

2 On information and belief, Zuru's acts of infringement have been and are being
3 committed after Zing sent Zuru notices and/or after Zuru had actual knowledge of Zing's prior
4 rights in its subject Zing Toy Products. Zuru is in willful and gross disregard for Zing's rights.

5 93.

6 By reason of the foregoing, Zing is entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive
7 relief against Zuru, and anyone associated therewith, to restrain Zuru's further acts of
8 infringement and, after trial, to recover any damages proven to have been caused by reason of
9 Zuru's aforesaid acts of infringement, and to recover enhanced damages based upon the willful,
10 intentional, and/or grossly negligent activities of Zuru.

12 **COUNT VII**

13 **(Federal Unfair Competition & False Designation of Origin – 15 U.S.C. §1125(a))**

14 94.

15 Zing re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 93 above, as though fully set
16 forth herein.

17 95.

18 This is a claim for false designation of origin and unfair competition arising under
19 Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §1125(a).

21 96.

22 Zing invents, creates, licenses, manufactures, imports, advertises, and sells toy products
23 throughout the United States including, but not limited to, Oregon.

24 97.

25 Prior to Zuru's conduct that forms the basis of this Complaint, and before Zuru's

1 continuous, willful, and unlawful actions, consumers had become familiar with the "Zing"
2 brand toys, but consumers are now confused and are associating Zuru's infringing products
3 with toy products exclusively designed, distributed and/or sold by Zing.

4 98.

5 Through its promotional efforts, business conduct, and continuous use of Zing Toy
6 Products, Zing developed and maintained customers throughout the United States, Europe,
7 Canada, South America, and Asia. Zing Toy Products and unique trade dress, packaging, and
8 branding have become, through widespread and favorable public acceptance and recognition,
9 an asset of substantial value as a symbol for Zing, its high quality products, and its goodwill.
10

11 99.

12 On account of its long and continuous use of unique trade dress, packaging and
13 branding on Zing Toy Products, and substantial advertising and sales of its products, Zing
14 established trademark rights in the following non-exhaustive list of products: ZING AIR,
15 RoomBoom, Zoomarang, Copterang, Helirang, Popshotz Blaster, Zyclone, Zyphoon,
16 Zooperball, Zeebeeze, Jumpz, HaiRazin' Hedz and Mega Jumpz, and Jumpz.
17

18 100.

19 Notwithstanding Zing's preexisting valid and protectable interest in Zing's unique trade
20 dress, packaging, and branding, Zuru, without permission or approval, advertised and sold the
21 "Wazooka" with Zing's trade marks, original logo artwork and branding and Zuru, unlawfully
22 and without consent, approval or agreement from Zing, distributed the "Wazooka" into the
23 market place in the United States including, but not limited to, in Oregon.
24

25 101.

26 As a result of Zuru's unauthorized use of Zing Toy Products, Zing's unique trade dress,

1 packaging and branding in connection with identical and related products and services, Zuru
2 improperly copied Zing's unique packaging and trade dress.
3

102.

4 Zuru is a direct competitor of Zing. Zuru offered its products and services to customers
5 and/or the relevant consumer base in the same geographical locations and through the same
6 trade channels as Zing.
7

103.

8 Despite repeated demands, Zuru has failed and refused to discontinue use of Zing's
9 specialized unique packaging, trade dress and branding on Zuru's products.
10

104.

12 Zuru's use of Zing's specialized unique packaging, trade dress and branding was and is
13 not authorized by Zing and is likely to cause confusion and mistake, and to deceive consumers
14 as to the source or origin of Zuru's products.
15

16 ///
17

105.

18 Zing has a legitimate and discernable interest in its above-described specialized unique
19 packaging and trade dress and branding and has been, and continues to be, injured by Zuru's
20 unauthorized and unlawful use of Zing Toy Products and trade-dress and packaging.
21

106.

22 Zuru's unauthorized use of Zing's original artwork, trade marks and branding on toy
23 products, including but not limited to the "Wazooka," and including references to Zing's
24 products on Zuru's website, has caused, and is causing, confusion among potential purchasers
25 and distributors of Zing's products.
26

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107.

2 Zuru's above-described acts constitute an infringement of Zing's rights in and to the use
3 of its product designs, packaging, trade dress and branding, with consequential damages to
4 Zing and the business and goodwill associated with and symbolized by Zing Toy Products and,
5 specifically, as those infringed rights give rise to this action under 15 U.S.C. §1125 *et seq.*

6 108.

7 Zuru's acts of unfair competition have caused and are causing great and irreparable
8 harm to Zing, Zing's goodwill, Zing's rights to its specialized branding, trade dress and
9 packaging, in an amount which cannot be adequately determined at this time and, unless
10 restrained, will cause further irreparable injury and damage, leaving Zing with no adequate
11 remedy at law.

12 109.

13 On information and belief, Zuru's acts of infringement have been and are being
14 committed after actual notices sent by Zing to Zuru and/or with Zuru's actual knowledge of
15 Zing's prior rights in Zing's registered trade mark and claims of copyright on the "ZING AIR"
16 stylized logo.

17 110.

18 By reason of the foregoing, Zing is entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive
19 relief against Zuru, and anyone associated therewith, to restrain further acts of unfair
20 competition and, after trial, to recover any damages proven to have been caused by reason of
21 Zuru's aforesaid acts of unfair competition, and to recover enhanced damages based upon the
22 willful, intentional, and/or grossly negligent activities of Zuru.

23 ///

COUNT VIII

(Unfair Competition – State Law Claim)

111.

Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 110 above, as though fully set forth herein.

112.

Zuru’s above-alleged actions were designed not only to give Zuru the highest opportunity to maximize its market share by misappropriating Zing’s registered trademark and committing cyberpiracy, but also Zuru continued to improperly list and refer on its website to the “ZING AIR” products in order to create the greatest likelihood of pushing Zing out of the United States toy market by usurping sales through some or all of the key wholesale and retail distributors with whom Zing and Zuru previously competed.

113

Zuru engaged in unfair competition in one or more of the following ways:

- (a) By engaging in unfair pricing to sell Zing Toy Products below cost to force Zing out of the market with distributors;
- (b) By using Zing original artwork and toy packaging on Zuru toy products; and
- (c) By using Zing's unique toy branding and packaging in such a way to confuse the public regarding the origin, design and sale of the Zing Toy Products.

114

As a result of Zuru's above-described acts and omissions, Zing has suffered and will

1 likely continue to suffer considerable damages, including the dilution of the Zing trademark,
2 unique toy branding, packaging and original art work, in an amount to be proven at trial, but no
3 less than \$500,000. In the event that Zuru is found to be continuing its acts of improperly
4 misleading the public by listing “Zing” products on Zuru’s website and in toy packages sold
5 worldwide, Zing reserves its rights to seek additional damages.

6 115.

7 In addition to the above, Zing is entitled to injunctive relief in order to prevent the
8 diminution of the “Zing” trade name as an advertising tool among consumers and distributors
9 of Zing Toy Products.

10 **COUNT IX**

11 **(Misuse of Trade Dress – ORS 646 *et. seq.* and ORS 647.107)**

12 116.

13 Zing re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 115 above, as though fully set
14 forth herein.

15 ///

16 117.

17 At all times relevant to this action, Zing used uniquely-designed, original artwork and
18 the “ZING AIR” logo to market the Zing toy products. The Zing toy products carry with them
19 a distinctive image and trade dress that was, and is, unique to Zing.

20 118.

21 Zing’s original trade dress includes, but is not limited to, Pantone-colored toy products
22 and lettering that prominently features Zing’s original use of Green and Blue color combination
23 with distinctive shape, color, graphics and combination of said elements. These elements were
24

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1 exclusively designed by Zing and its creators to specifically distinguish the Zing toy products,
2 and they therefore deserve protection against unauthorized use by Zuru or others.

3 119.

4 Pursuant to ORS 646 and ORS 647, Zing's aabove-described unique trade dress is a
5 protectable interest that belongs exclusively to Zing as the beneficial and/or exclusive owner.

6 120.

7 Without the consent, approval or agreement from Zing, Zuru caused confusion in the
8 marketplace by misappropriating and/or otherwise using or copying Zing's unique trade dress,
9 including, but not limited to, Zing's unique combination of shape, color and graphics to market
10 its toy products. Zuru has caused confusion in the marketplace by copying, in similar
11 appearance, color, and size, the "ZING" toy brand packaging. By doing so, Zuru engaged in an
12 unlawful practice by employing, in bad faith, unconscionable sales tactics to sell and/or
13 distribute toy products in a manner that Zuru knew or should have known was harmful to Zing.
14

15 ///

16 121.

17 Zing incurred damages by reason of Zuru's misuse of Zing's trade dress and unlawful
18 trade practices, which Zuru improperly employed to deceitfully market, sell and/or distribute
19 Zuru's competing toy products. Zing has suffered damages, for which Zuru, pursuant to ORS
20 646 *et. seq.* and ORS 647 *et. seq.*, is liable to pay in an amount to be proven at trial, but not less
21 than \$500,000.

22 ///

23 ///

24 ///

25 ///

COUNT X

(Unjust Enrichment)

122.

Zing re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 121 above, as though fully set forth herein.

123.

By knowingly and wrongfully manufacturing, distributing, marketing, and/or selling Zing Toy Products with an improper motive of forcing Zing out of the toy industry business for one or more toy products without paying the agreed-upon royalties to Zing, Zuru knowingly and improperly usurped business opportunities that personally belong to Zing.

124.

Zuru likewise hindered Zing's economic business opportunities to exclusively market, sell and distribute Zing Toy Products worldwide. Zuru weakened Zing's brand name and Zing's ability to market its toy products. Zuru wrongfully precluded Zing from otherwise distributing the Zing Toy Products (including the "Wazooka") to sellers and distributors. By doing so, Zuru absorbed that business profit and unjustly received the benefit that Zing conferred upon Zuru.

125.

Zuru charged Zing for the purchase and sale of the Molds and Zyclone Tooling, but refused to relinquish control of or to return, the Molds and tooling. Instead, Zuru improperly and unlawfully used, and continues to use, the Molds and tooling and Zuru thereby unjustly received, and continues to receive, the benefit that Zing conferred upon Zuru.

111

126.

1 To prevent Zuru's unfair retention of the above-described benefit, which would
 2 otherwise unjustly enrich Zuru because of its improper motives, Zing is entitled to be
 3 reimbursed in an amount of damages to be proven at trial, but not less than \$500,000.

5 **COUNT XI**6 (Violation of Oregon Trade Secrets Act – ORS 646.461, *et. seq.*)

7 127.

8 Zing re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 126 above, as though fully set
 9 forth herein.

10 128.

11 Zing's original "ZING AIR" artwork is an exclusive and proprietary trade secret, as that
 12 term is defined by ORS 646.461, *et. seq.* Within the scope of its nonexclusive distribution
 13 agreement, Zing disclosed to Zuru its original art work and packaging for "ZING AIR." Zing's
 14 original art work and packaging for "ZING AIR" derived independent economic value based
 15 on the creative originality used only by Zing. Zing exclusively designed and originated its art
 16 work and packaging for its toy products with the intent to maintain Zing's exclusive use of
 17 same.

18 129.

19 Without the consent, approval or authorization of Zing, Zuru misappropriated the
 20 "ZING AIR" original art work and toy product packaging by referring to the "ZING AIR"
 21 product and listing the like products on Zuru's website and/or in printed media, and by using
 22 like packaging for Zuru to sell other toy products that resemble very closely the Zing Toy
 23 Products. Zuru did so in breach of the parties' non-exclusive distribution agreement, and in
 24
 25

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1 direct violation of ORS 646, which constitutes an unlawful trade practices violation under
2 Oregon laws.

3 130.

4 Zuru knew or should have known of Zing's exclusive rights in the trade secrets, which
5 Zuru improperly used to Zing's detriment. Zuru knew or should have known that Zing derived,
6 and took reasonable precautions to continue to derive, independent economic value from
7 Zing's exclusive use of its original "ZING AIR" artwork and packaging. Zing has undertaken
8 reasonable efforts to maintain the unique quality and originality thereof.

9 131.

10 As a result of Zuru's above-described acts and omissions, Zing suffered considerable
11 damages in an amount to be proven at trial, but no less than \$500,000. In the event that Zuru is
12 found to be continuing its acts of misappropriating Zing's trade secrets by acquiring them
13 through improper means and continuing to use them, Zing reserve its rights to seek additional
14 damages and injunctive relief.

15 132.

16 Zuru should be enjoined from using in any way Zing's trade secrets in any manner, and
17 Zuru should be directed to return to Zing any and all information in all forms that contain or
18 reflect the trade secrets that belong to Zing. Zuru should be further prohibited from further
19 listing on its website, or referring in any way in any printed media, any Zing Toy Products or
20 original artwork.

21 133.

22 Zing is entitled to its reasonable attorney fees under ORS 646.467 in that Zuru
23 misappropriated and continued use of Zing's trade secrets is willful and malicious.

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COUNT XIII

(Breach of Contract)

134.

Zing re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 133 above, as though fully set forth herein.

135

Zuru breached the Limited Distribution Agreement in one or more of the following ways:

- (a) By failure to timely pay Zing the royalties due when owing;
- (b) By failure to pay the correct amount of royalties due;
- (c) By intercepting Zing's access to the Molds in order to fill Zuru's own products that compete with Zing;
- (d) By failure to provide Zing with accurate and timely quarterly reports to the quantity and costs of Zing's product manufactured, distributed and/or sold by
- (e) By failure to remove improper references to "ZING AIR" and other Zing from Zuru's distributors' websites, when demanded by Zing; and
- (e) By failure to promptly return the Molds when demanded by Zing.

136.

Zuru’s above-alleged conduct caused Zing to suffer irreparable harm that can only be remedied and mitigated by immediate injunctive relief that prohibits Zuru from listing on its website or any printed media any and all references to “Zing,” and to prevent Zuru from otherwise using Zing’s original artwork in any way, and from continuing to transact business in

1 any way involving Zing Toy Products. In addition, Zing is entitled to recover its damages
2 based on lost profit, damage to goodwill, and other out-of-pocket expenses and damages as the
3 court may deem proper.

4 **COUNT XIII**

5 **(Conversion)**

6 137.

7 Zing re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 136 above, as though fully set
8 forth herein.

9 138.

10 Without the authority or consent from Zing, and under protest by Zing, on or about June
11 17, 2010, Zuru wrongfully and in bad faith exerted dominion and control over the Molds and
12 Cyclone Tooling, for which Zing paid full consideration, and which exclusively belong to Zing.
13 By doing so, Zuru denied Zing its exclusive right and entitlement to possess and use the Molds
14 in order to promptly manufacture Zing Toy Products including, but not limited to, time-
15 sensitive purchase orders placed to Zing for its "Helirang," "RoomBoom," and "Zoomarang"
16 toy products.

17 ///

18 139.

19 Zing demanded, but Zuru refused, to return the Molds and Cyclone Tooling. By doing
20 so, Zuru intentionally and in bad faith exercised dominion and control over the Molds and
21 Cyclone Tooling in a manner and for a duration of time that has seriously, substantially and
22 irreparably interfered with the right of Zing to control and use its own Molds and Cyclone
23 Tooling. Zuru did so with bad and malicious motives, in retaliation for a factory backlog
24
25

1 caused outside of Zing's control by a workers strike at the Changhui factory. Zing, not Zuru,
 2 suffered lost production time as a consequence of Zuru's improper and unauthorized exercise
 3 of control over Zing's Molds and Cyclone Tooling.

4 140.

5 As a direct and proximate result of Zuru's conversion of the Molds and Cyclone
 6 Tooling, Zing was forced to order new molds from an alternative source, and Zing did so based
 7 on unavoidable expedited rates. Were it not for Zing's prompt and prudent efforts to mitigate
 8 damages and secure substitute molds for production and distribution of its "Helirang,"
 9 "Roomboom," and "Zoomarang" toy products on back-order, Zing would most certainly have
 10 forever lost the opportunity to sell its "Helirang," "Roomboom," and "Zoomarang" toy
 11 products that were previously ordered from several buyers and distributors.

12 141.

13 Because of Zuru's conversion of Zing's Molds, Zing had inadequate stock of its toy
 14 products and Zing was forced to delay shipments to its retail distributors. Based on Zuru's
 15 conversion of Zing's Molds, Zing suffered, and continues to suffer, lost opportunities to sell its
 16 toy products, lost profits, and permanent and irreparable damage to its goodwill and reputation
 17 as a reliable supplier of toy products.

18 142.

19 As a direct and proximate result of Zuru's wrongful, deliberate, bad faith conversion of
 20 the Molds and Cyclone Tooling for Zuru's own personal use, Zing has been damaged in an
 21 unknown amount which will be proven at trial, but which is not less than \$1,000,000.

22 **PRAYER**

23 WHEREFORE, Zing prays for the following relief:

24
 25
 26
CARR BUTTERFIELD, LLC
 155 B Avenue, Suite 240
 Lake Oswego, OR 97034
 Telephone: (503) 635-5244
 Fax: (503) 635-2955

1 A. A preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining and preventing within the
2 United States Defendant ZURU, its employees, agents, officers, directors, attorneys,
3 representatives, successors, affiliates, subsidiaries and assigns, and all those in concert or
4 participation with any of them from:

5 (1) imitating, copying, using, reproducing, registering, attempting to register
6 and/or display any toy packaging or branding which colorably imitates or is confusingly similar
7 to Zing Toy Products;

8 (2) using any false description or representation or any other thing
9 calculated or likely to cause confusion, deception, or mistake in the marketplace with regard to
10 Zing Toy Products; and

12 (3) importing to the United States, or selling, manufacturing, or offering to
13 sell any Zuru products which colorably imitate or are confusingly similar to *any* Zing Toy
14 Products, including the “ZING AIR” line of toy products and the Zyclone;

15 B. An award of damages, in an amount not less than \$1,000,000 to compensate for
16 the infringement by Zuru of Zing’s Trademark and patent protected toy products, in an amount
17 to be proven at trial, including Zing’s actual damages and Zuru’s profits attributable to the
18 infringement, and for conversion, unjust enrichment, unfair competition, and breach of
19 contract;

21 C. An order directing Zuru to deliver up for destruction all materials and matter in
22 its possession or custody or under its control that infringes Zing’s trade dress and branding,
23 including, without limitation, all advertising and promotional materials;

24 D. An Order awarding Zing its attorney’s fees, treble actual damages, and treble
25 damages based upon an accounting of Zuru’s profits , including all statutory enhancements,
26

1 other enhancements, and attorney's fees on the account of the willful nature of Zuru's acts as
2 provided for in 15 U.S.C. §1117, 35 U.S.C. §271, and ORS 646, *et seq*;

3 E. An award of treble damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §284 and a finding that this is
4 an exceptional case and awarding attorney's fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §285;

5 F. An Order for a full and complete accounting by Zuru to reconcile *all* Zing Toy
6 Products sold, manufactured and/or distributed by Zuru;

7 G. An Order compelling Zuru to immediately release control and deliver to Zing, at
8 Zuru's own expense, the toy Molds and Zyclone Tooling for which Zing previously paid good
9 consideration and value, including, but not limited to the molds that are still in Zuru's
10 possession for manufacturing of the ZING AIR toy products, and specifically the "Helirang,"
11 "Zoomarang," "RoomBoom," as well as the "Zartz paddle," and the "Zyclone" foam parts,
12 molds and Zing-owned machines used by Zuru to manufacture the "Zyclone" parts; and

13 H. Such other relief, in law or in equity, to which Zing may be entitled, or which
14 this Court deems just and proper.

15 DATED this 22 day of July, 2010.

16 Respectfully submitted,
17

18 CARR BUTTERFIELD, LLC
19

20 
21 Lisanne M. Butterfield/OSB No. 91368
22 lbutterfield@carrbutterfield.com
23 Telephone: 503-635-5244
24 Facsimile: 503-635-2955
25 Of Attorneys for Plaintiff

26 Trial Attorney: Lisanne M. Butterfield

CARR BUTTERFIELD, LLC
155 B Avenue, Suite 240
Lake Oswego, OR 97034
Telephone: (503) 635-5244
Fax: (503) 635-2955

Int. Cl.: 40

Prior U.S. Cls.: 100, 103 and 106

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Reg. No. 3,626,244
Registered May 26, 2009

SERVICE MARK
PRINCIPAL REGISTER

ZING

ZING TOYS, INC. (OREGON CORPORATION)
P.O. BOX 520
BEND, OR 97106

FOR: CUSTOM MANUFACTURER OF TOYS, IN
CLASS 40 (U.S. CLS. 100, 103 AND 106).

FIRST USE 9-1-2006; IN COMMERCE 9-1-2006.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF STANDARD CHAR-
ACTERS WITHOUT CLAIM TO ANY PARTICULAR
FONT, STYLE, SIZE, OR COLOR.

SER. NO. 77-571,725, FILED 9-17-2008.

MARIA-VICTORIA SUAREZ, EXAMINING ATTOR-
NEY

EXHIBIT A
PAGE 1 OF 1

Int. Cls.: 9 and 28

Prior U.S. Cls.: 21, 22, 23, 26, 36, 38, and 50

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Reg. No. 3,469,484
Registered July 15, 2008

TRADEMARK
PRINCIPAL REGISTER

Zing!

THINK LINK, INC. (NEW YORK CORPORATION), DBA TLI GAMES,
1735 YORK AVENUE, SUITE 34C
NEW YORK, NY 10128

FOR: COMPUTER GAME PROGRAMS; ELECTRONIC GAME PROGRAMS; ELECTRONIC GAME SOFTWARE FOR CELLULAR TELEPHONES; ELECTRONIC GAME SOFTWARE FOR HANDHELD ELECTRONIC DEVICES; ELECTRONIC GAME SOFTWARE FOR WIRELESS DEVICES; INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA COMPUTER GAME PROGRAM, IN CLASS 9 (U.S. CLS. 21, 23, 26, 36 AND 38).

FIRST USE 1-1-2006; IN COMMERCE 9-1-2006.

FOR: BOARD GAMES; HAND HELD UNIT FOR PLAYING ELECTRONIC GAMES; PARLOR GAMES; PARTY GAMES, IN CLASS 28 (U.S. CLS. 22, 23, 38 AND 50).

FIRST USE 1-1-2006; IN COMMERCE 9-1-2006.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF STANDARD CHARACTERS WITHOUT CLAIM TO ANY PARTICULAR FONT, STYLE, SIZE, OR COLOR.

SN 78-781,297, FILED 12-27-2005.

SANJEEV VOHRA, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

EXHIBIT B
PAGE 1 OF 5

Latest Status Info

Page 1 of 4

Thank you for your request. Here are the latest results from the TARR web server.

This page was generated by the TARR system on 2010-07-22 20:29:56 ET

Serial Number: 78781297 [Assignment Information](#) [Trademark Document Retrieval](#)

Registration Number: 3469484

Mark

Zing!

(words only): ZING!

Standard Character claim: Yes

Current Status: The Trademark Trial and Appeal Board has terminated a cancellation proceeding.

Date of Status: 2010-05-19

Filing Date: 2005-12-27

Filed as TEAS Plus Application: Yes

Currently TEAS Plus Application: Yes

Transformed into a National Application: No

Registration Date: 2008-07-15

Register: Principal

Law Office Assigned: LAW OFFICE 110

If you are the applicant or applicant's attorney and have questions about this file, please contact the Trademark Assistance Center at TrademarkAssistanceCenter@uspto.gov

Current Location: 650 -Publication And Issue Section

Date In Location: 2008-06-12

EXHIBIT B
PAGE 2 OF 5

LAST APPLICANT(S)/OWNER(S) OF RECORD

2010-03-24 - Automatic Update Of Assignment Of Ownership

2010-03-11 - Cancellation terminated for Proceeding

2010-03-11 - Cancellation dismissed for Proceeding

2010-03-03 - Cancellation granted for Proceeding

2009-02-02 - Cancellation Instituted No. 999999

2009-01-26 - Notice Of Suit

2008-09-09 - Cancellation Instituted No. 999999

2008-07-15 - Registered - Principal Register

2008-06-12 - Law Office Registration Review Completed

2008-06-06 - Allowed for Registration - Principal Register (SOU accepted)

2008-05-15 - Statement Of Use Processing Complete

2008-05-02 - Use Amendment Filed

2008-05-02 - TEAS Statement of Use Received

2008-02-26 - Noa Mailed - SOU Required From Applicant

2007-12-04 - Published for opposition

2007-11-14 - Notice of publication

2007-10-31 - Law Office Publication Review Completed

2007-10-30 - Approved For Pub - Principal Register

2007-09-21 - Teas/Email Correspondence Entered

2007-09-21 - Communication received from applicant

2007-09-21 - TEAS Request For Reconsideration Received

2007-09-21 - Ex parte appeal - Instituted

2007-09-21 - Jurisdiction Restored To Examining Attorney

2007-09-21 - EX PARTE APPEAL RECEIVED AT TTAB

2007-03-21 - Final refusal e-mailed

EXHIBIT B
PAGE 4 OF 5

Latest Status Info

Page 4 of 4

2007-03-21 - Final Refusal Written
2007-01-23 - Teas/Email Correspondence Entered
2007-01-23 - Communication received from applicant
2007-01-23 - Assigned To LIE
2006-12-22 - TEAS Response to Office Action Received
2006-12-21 - TEAS Response to Office Action Received
2006-06-24 - Non-final action e-mailed
2006-06-24 - Non-Final Action Written
2006-06-21 - Assigned To Examiner
2006-01-05 - New Application Entered In Tram

ATTORNEY/CORRESPONDENT INFORMATION

Correspondent

THINK LINK, INC. DBA TLI GAMES
1735 YORK AVENUE SUITE 34C
NEW YORK, NY 10128

EXHIBIT B
PAGE 5 OF 5

Payments

Your transaction has been successfully processed.

Transaction Reference Number NA0200020995
Pay From 809-253214-838 Business Integrated Account USD Savings
Payment Amount USD 29,845.11
Pay On 02/10/2009
Reference ZURU ZYCLON
Beneficiary Bank Name HSBC Hong Kong
Beneficiary Account Number 400-331054-838
Beneficiary Account Currency USD
My Notes ZURU INV ZT091031 ZM09084 ZM09087

[Privacy and Security](#) | [Terms of Use](#) | [Hyperlink Policy](#) | [Sitemap](#) | [Online Security](#)

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EXHIBIT C
PAGE 1 OF 4

From: cathy [mailto:cathy@zuru.com]
Sent: Thursday, December 10, 2009 7:41 PM
To: 'Brian Bishop'; Steve@Zingtoys.com; Pete@Zingtoys.com
Cc: 'Cindy Baker - Zing Toys, Inc.'; anna@zuru.com
Subject: 答复: mold and machine balance

Hi Brian,

Thank you for your email, I checked back the July account and confirm USD39535.61 is for following Debit note not just for ZM09045/58, and I attached all the debit note here for your reference.

ZM09036 USD13210.00
ZM09039 USD1048.24
ZM09045 USD9429.04
ZM09046 USD10831.03
ZM09054 USD646.00
ZM09058 USD4136.89
Total: USD39301.20

And compare with your payment USD39535.61, seems there's USD234.41 difference. I need to spent more time to check back and see why there's USD234.41 difference, but I believe there should be no overpayment. Please check the above for your reference, if any questions, please inform. Thanks~

Have a good weekend!

Cathy
Team ZURU
Ph : +86 20 8687 3002
Fax : +86 20 8687 3066

发件人: Brian Bishop [mailto:brian@zingtoys.com]
发送时间: 2009年12月10日 9:11
收件人: cathy@zuru.com
抄送: 'Cindy Baker - Zing Toys, Inc.'
主题: mold and machine balance

Hi Cathy:

EXHIBIT C
PAGE 2 OF 4

I am responding to the email you recently sent to Cindy where you could not understand why Zuru owes Zing 16,264.40.

Here is our summary :

Mold & Machine activity listing for 2009

Invoice	Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
ZM09013	17471.99		
ZM09025	7755.62		
ZM09014	<u>147.06</u>		
	25,374.67	25,374.67	8-May-09
 [REDACTED]			
ZM09045	9429.04		
ZM09058	<u>4136.85</u>		
	21,133.14	39,535.61	14-Jul-09
ZM09084	1,608.11	1,608.11	2-Oct-09
ZM09101	15,313.70	15,313.70	23-Nov-09
<hr/>			
Total	63,429.62	81,832.09	
Difference	(18,402.47)		

We believe that we overpaid you on 14-July-2009. I now have seen that you also charged for a payment of Invoice ZM09046 (amount is 10,831.03). We do not have this invoice – can you please send me a copy? If this is an invoice that should be charged to Zing, then the overpayment will be reduced from -18402.47 to -7571.44. Can you check to see if you agree with my schedule?

Thank you,
Brian

EXHIBIT C
PAGE 3 OF 4

ZURU INC.

ADD.: BLDG NO# 136, XINDU RAOD, XINHUA INDUSTRIAL AREA, HUADU, GUANGZHOU, CHINA

Tel:86-20-86873020/ 86873005 Fax:86-20-86873066

E-mail: anna@zuru.com/cathy@zuru.com/coco@zuru.com

DEBIT NOTE

MESSRS. : ZING TOYS
 P.O Box 520
 Banks Oregon 97106 USA

DATE: 2009-05-31
 NUM: ZM09045
 REF:

Date	Mold #	Mold Name	AMOUNT (RMB)	AMOUNT (USD)
2009-04-27	ZM09045M	ZM09045M	¥5,791.12	\$740.65
2009-04-29	RMG-M03	ROOMARANG EVA MOLD	¥5,923.84	\$871.15
2009-04-29	RMG-M04	ROOMARANG EVA MOLD	¥6,215.04	\$913.98
2009-05-08	RMG-05M	ROOMARANG EVA MOLD	¥6,578.24	\$920.33
2009-05-07	RMG-06M	ROOMARANG EVA MOLD	¥6,666.24	\$980.33
2009-04-03	RMG-08M	ROOMARANG TEST MOLD	¥1,020.80	\$150.12
2009-05-27	RMG-07M	ROOMARANG EVA MOLD	¥5,942.24	\$873.86
2009-05-27	RMG-09M	ROOMARANG EVA MOLD	¥5,942.24	\$873.86
2009-05-25	RMBM-01M; RMBM-02M; ZMAG-01M; ZMAG-02M; HELG-01M; HELG-02M; HELG-03M; BGFH-01M; BGFH-02M; BGFH-03M; BGFH-04M	Add water run: roomboom EVA body; roomboom EVA logo; Zoomarang EVA body; Zoomarang EVA logo; Helirang bottom Helirang body; Helirang logo; ball gun bottomfoam handle; ball gun handle; ball gun-logo; New ball gunhandle cold pressing mold	¥4,400.00	\$647.08
2009-05-27	CHOP-01M	Chopperang logo mold	¥8,179.68	\$1,202.89
		TOTAL	¥64,117.44	\$9,429.04

SAY TOTAL USD NINE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY NINE DOLLARS FOUR CENTS ONLY.

PAYMENT TERM TT

BANK DETAILS:

ZURU INC.

HSBC Hong Kong Des Voeux Road Central Branch

A/C NO.: 400 331054 838

SWIFT: HSBCHKHHHKH



SIGNED _____

DATE _____

EXHIBIT C
 PAGE 4 OF 4

From: cathy [mailto:cathy@zuru.com]
Sent: Thursday, December 10, 2009 7:41 PM
To: 'Brian Bishop'; Steve@Zingtoys.com; Pete@Zingtoys.com
Cc: 'Cindy Baker - Zing Toys, Inc.'; anna@zuru.com
Subject: 答复: mold and machine balance

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ZM09039 USD1048.24

ZM09045 USD9429.04

~~ZM09046 USD10351.08~~

ZM09054 USD646.00

ZM09058 USD4136.89

Total: USD39301.20

And compare with your payment USD39535.61, seems there's USD234.41 difference. I need to spent more time to check back and see why there's USD234.41 difference, but I believe there should be no overpayment. Please check the above for your reference, if any questions, please inform. Thanks~

Have a good weekend!

Cathy
Team ZURU
Ph : +86 20 8687 3002
Fax : +86 20 8687 3066

发件人: Brian Bishop [mailto:brian@zingtoys.com]

发送时间: 2009年12月10日 9:11

收件人: cathy@zuru.com

抄送: 'Cindy Baker - Zing Toys, Inc.'

主题: mold and machine balance

Hi Cathy:

EXHIBIT D
PAGE 1 OF 7

I am responding to the email you recently sent to Cindy where you could not understand why Zuru owes Zing 16,264.40.

Here is our summary :

Mold & Machine activity listing for 2009

Invoice	Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
---------	--------	----------------	--------------

ZM09013 17471.99

ZM09025 7755.62

ZM09014 147.06

25,374.67 25,374.67 8-May-09

Zyclone

Molds 7567.25

ZM09045 9429.04

ZM09058 4136.85

21,133.14 39,535.61 14-Jul-09

ZM09084 1,608.11 1,608.11 2-Oct-09

23-Nov-

ZM09101 15,313.70 15,313.70 09

Total 63,429.62 81,832.09

Difference (18,402.47)

We believe that we overpaid you on 14-July-2009. I now have seen that you also charged for a payment of invoice ZM09046 (amount is 10,831.03). We do not have this invoice – can you please send me a copy? If this is an invoice that should be charged to Zing, then the overpayment will be reduced from -18402.47 to -7571.44. Can you check to see if you agree with my schedule?

Thank you,
Brian

EXHIBIT D
PAGE 2 OF 7

ZURU INC

ROOM 1210-1211 12/F, BLOCK A, NEW MANDARIN PLAZA, 14 SCIENCE MUSEUM RD, TST EAST, KOWLOON HONG KONG

Tel:86-20-86873020/ 86873021 Fax:86-20-86873066

E-mail: Jovian@zuru.com

DEBIT NOTE

MESSRS.

06-11-2009

ZM09054

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
SAMPLE FREIGHT CHARGE DHL and UPS from 2009 January to April total \$292 /2 = \$146 JUMPZ SAMPLE CHARGE 0.50/PC , 1000PCS total \$500	USD646.00

SAY TOTAL SIX HUNDRED AND FOURTY-SIX DOLLARS ONLY.

BANK DETAILS:

ZURU INC

HSBC Hong Kong Des Voeux Road Central Branch

A/C NO.: 400 331054 838



SIGNED _____

EXHIBIT D
PAGE 3 OF 7

ZURU INC.

ADD.: BLDG NO# 136, XINDU RAOD, XINHUA INDUSTRIAL AREA, HUADU, GUANGZHOU, CHINA

Tel:86-20-86873020/ 86873005 Fax:86-20-86873066

E-mail: anna@zuru.com/cathy@zuru.com/coco@zuru.com

DEBIT NOTE

MESSRS. : ZING TOYS
 P.O Box 520
 Banks Oregon 97106 USA

DATE: 2009-07-06
 NUM: ZM09058
 REF:

Date	Mold #	Mold Name	AMOUNT (RMB)	AMOUNT (USD)
2009-05-07	RMG-10M	ROMMARANG EVC MOLD	¥5,961.44	\$876.68
2009-05-31	CHOP-02M	CHOPPERANG BODY MOLD	¥13,570.24	\$1,995.62
2009-05-31	FLRO-01M	FLYRO GYRO TEST MOLD	¥5,359.04	\$788.09
2009-06-05	RMJR-01M	ROOMARANG JR TEST MOLD	¥3,240.16	\$476.49
		TOTAL	¥28,130.88	\$4,136.89

SAY TOTAL USD FOUR THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY SIX DOLLARS EIGHT NINE CENTS ONLY.

PAYMENT TERM TT

BANK DETAILS:

ZURU INC.

HSBC Hong Kong Des Voeux Road Central Branch

A/C NO.: 400 331054 838

SWIFT: HSBCHKHHHKH



SIGNED _____

DATE _____

EXHIBIT D
 PAGE 4 OF 7

ZURU INC

ROOM 1210-1211 12/F, BLOCK A, NEW MANDARIN PLAZA, 14 SCIENCE MUSEUM RD, TST EAST, KOWLOON HONG KONG
Tel:86-20-86873002/ 86873021 Fax:86-20-86873066
E-mail: cathy@zuru.com

DEBIT NOTE

MESSRS.: ZING TOYS
P. O. Box 520 Banks Oregon 97106 USA

Date: May 21, 2009
NUM.: ZM09039

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (RMB)	AMOUNT (USD)
MEGA JUMPZ SGS testing cost: 50%*RMB14256.50	¥7,128.25	US\$1,048.27
TOTAL:	¥7,128.25	US\$1,048.27

SAY TOTAL US ONE THOUSAND AND FORTY EIGHT DOLLARS AND TWENTY SEVEN CENTS ONLY.

Remark:

The debit note is base on the invoice from SGS sent on May 20, 2009, ZING & ZURU share 50/50 the testing cost.

BANK DETAILS:

ZURU INC

HSBC Hong Kong Des Voeux Road Central Branch

A/C NO.: 400 331054 638

SWIFT: HSBCHKHHHKH

SIGNED _____

DATE _____



EXHIBIT D
PAGE 5 OF 7

ZURU INC.

ADD.: BLDG NO# 136, XINDU RAOD, XINHUA INDUSTRIAL AREA, HUADU, GUANGZHOU, CHINA

Tel:86-20-86873020/ 86873005 Fax:86-20-86873066

E-mail: anna@zuru.com/cathy@zuru.com/coco@zuru.com

DEBIT NOTE

MESSRS. : **ZING TOYS**
 P.O Box 520
 Banks Oregon 97106 USA

DATE: 2009-05-31
 NUM: ZM09045
 REF:

Date	Mold #	Mold Name	AMOUNT (RMB)	AMOUNT (USD)
2009-05-07	ZART-05M	ZARTZ PP PADDLE MOLD	¥14,249.12	\$2,095.46
2009-04-29	RMG-M03	ROOMARANG EVA MOLD	¥5,923.84	\$871.15
2009-04-29	RMG-M04	ROOMARANG EVA MOLD	¥6,215.04	\$913.98
2009-05-08	RMG-05M	ROOMARANG EVA MOLD	¥5,578.24	\$820.33
2009-05-07	RMG-06M	ROOMARANG EVA MOLD	¥6,666.24	\$980.33
2009-04-03	RMG-08M	ROOMARANG TEST MOLD	¥1,020.80	\$150.12
2009-05-27	RMG-07M	ROOMARANG EVA MOLD	¥5,942.24	\$873.86
2009-05-27	RMG-09M	ROOMARANG EVA MOLD	¥5,942.24	\$873.86
2009-05-25	RMBM-01M; RMBM-02M; ZMAG-01M; ZMAG-02M; HELG-01M; HELG-02M; HELG-03M; BGFH-01M; BGFH-02M; BGFH-03M; BGFH-04M	Add water run: roomboom EVA body; roomboom EVA logo; Zoomarang EVA body; Zoomarang EVA logo; Helirang bottom Helirang body; Helirang logo; ball gun bottomfoam handle; ball gun handle; ball gun-logo; New ball gunhandle cold pressing mold	¥4,400.00	\$647.06
2009-05-27	CHOP-01M	Chopperang logo mold	¥8,179.68	\$1,202.89
		TOTAL	¥64,117.44	\$9,429.04

SAY TOTAL USD NINE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY NINE DOLLARS FOUR CENTS ONLY.

PAYMENT TERM TT

BANK DETAILS:

ZURU INC.

HSBC Hong Kong Des Voeux Road Central Branch

A/C NO.: 400 331054 838

SWIFT: HSBCHKHHHKH



SIGNED _____

DATE _____

EXHIBIT D
PAGE 6 OF 7

ZURU INC

ROOM 1210-1211 12/F, BLOCK A, NEW MANDARIN PLAZA, 14 SCIENCE MUSEUM RD, TST EAST, KOWLOON HONG KONG
Tel:86-20-86873002/86873021 Fax:86-20-86873066
E-mail: cathy@zuru.com

DEBIT NOTE

MESSRS.: ZING TOYS
P. O. Box 520 Banks Oregon 97106 USA

Date: May 21, 2009
NUM.: ZM09036

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (USD)
Zarts TV Commercial cost (50%*USD26420.00)	US\$13,210.00
TOTAL	US\$13,210.00

SAY TOTAL US THIRTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND TEN DOLLARS ONLY.

Remark:

The debit note is base on the invoice CO IMAGEN S.A.C sent on Dec.09, 2008, ZING & ZURU share 50/50 the TV commercial cost.

BANK DETAILS:

ZURU INC

HSBC Hong Kong Des Voeux Road Central Branch

A/C NO.: 400 331054 838

SWIFT: HSBCHKHHHKH

SIGNED _____

DATE _____



EXHIBIT D
PAGE 7 OF 7

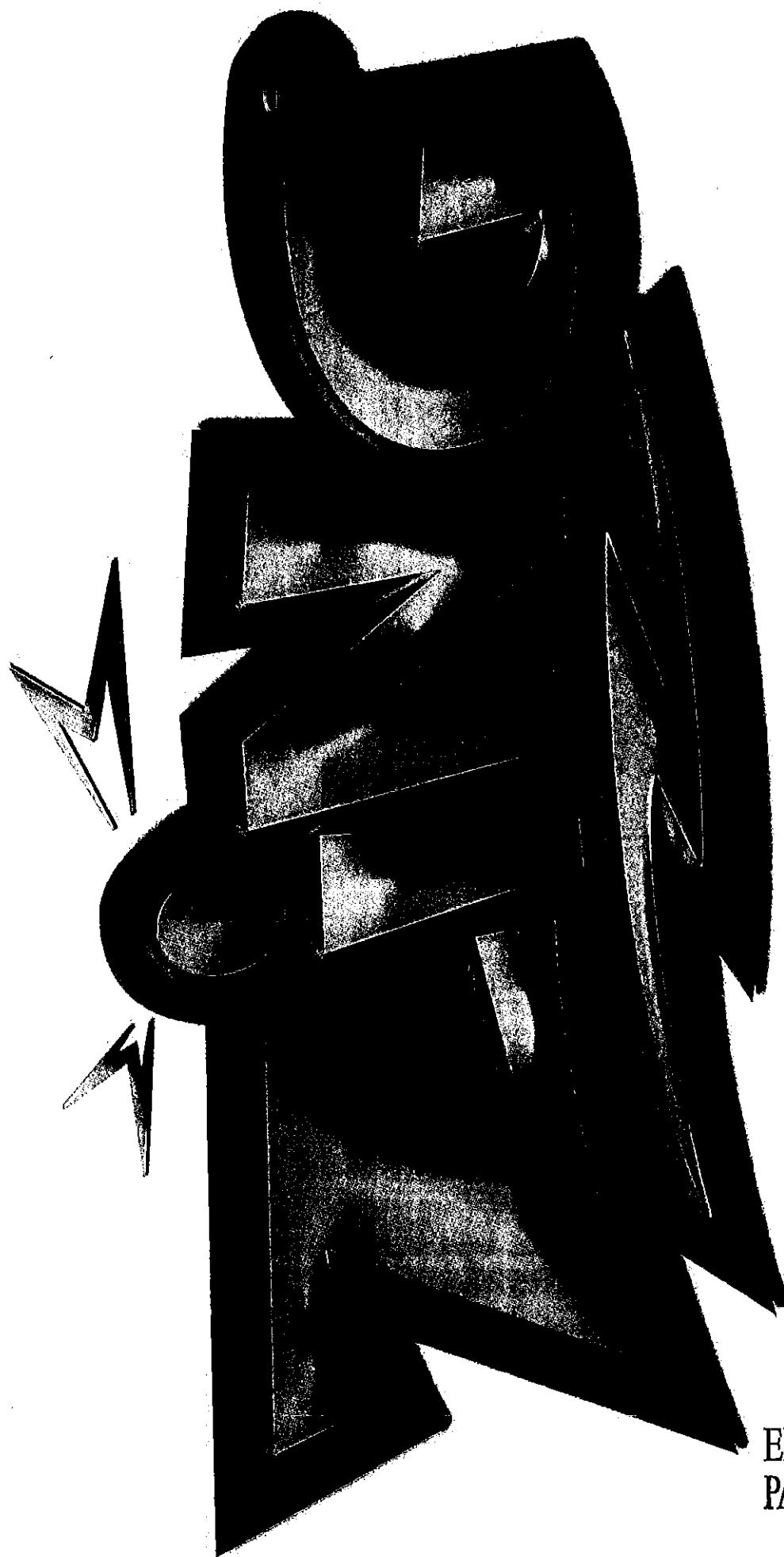


EXHIBIT E
PAGE 1 OF 2



EXHIBIT E
PAGE 2 OF 2



US006742509B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Hunter et al.

(10) Patent No.: **US 6,742,509 B2**
(45) Date of Patent: ***Jun. 1, 2004**

(54) RING AIRFOIL LAUNCHING SYSTEM

(76) Inventors: John W. Hunter, 15628 Bernardo Center Dr., #2606, San Diego, CA (US) 92127; Robert M. Fryer, 726 Seabright La., Solana Beach, CA (US) 92075; Philip J. Sluder, 4817 Palm Ave., Suite K, La Mesa, CA (US) 91941-3840; Robert A. Rauch, 13526 Aldrin Ave., Poway, CA (US) 92064

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: 10/175,730

(22) Filed: Jun. 20, 2002

(65) Prior Publication Data

US 2003/0234013 A1 Dec. 25, 2003

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ F41B 7/00; F41F 7/00

(52) U.S. Cl. 124/17; 124/20.1; 446/39; 446/64

(58) Field of Search 446/39, 45, 63, 446/64, 65; 124/10, 17, 20.1, 41.1, 79

(56) References Cited

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5,125,388 A * 6/1992 Nicely et al. 124/20.1
5,970,970 A * 10/1999 Vanek et al. 124/16
6,079,398 A * 6/2000 Grimm 124/16
6,599,161 B2 * 7/2003 Hunter 446/39

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Derris H. Banks

Assistant Examiner—Ali F Abdelwahed

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Fehr Law Firm; Thompson E. Fehr

(57) ABSTRACT

An airfoil launching system having a rod with a structure attached to a first end of the rod. A pusher holds a ring airfoil and has a sufficient coefficient of friction that the ring airfoil will generally rotate with the pusher and is rotatably and slidably mounted on the rod. Propulsive force is provided by resilient bands connected to the structure outward from the rod and to the pusher outward from the central aperture of the pusher. A grip attached to the pusher is utilized to draw the pusher toward the second end of the rod, thereby stretching and energizing the resilient bands, and also to rotate the pusher and, consequently, the airfoil.

17 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets

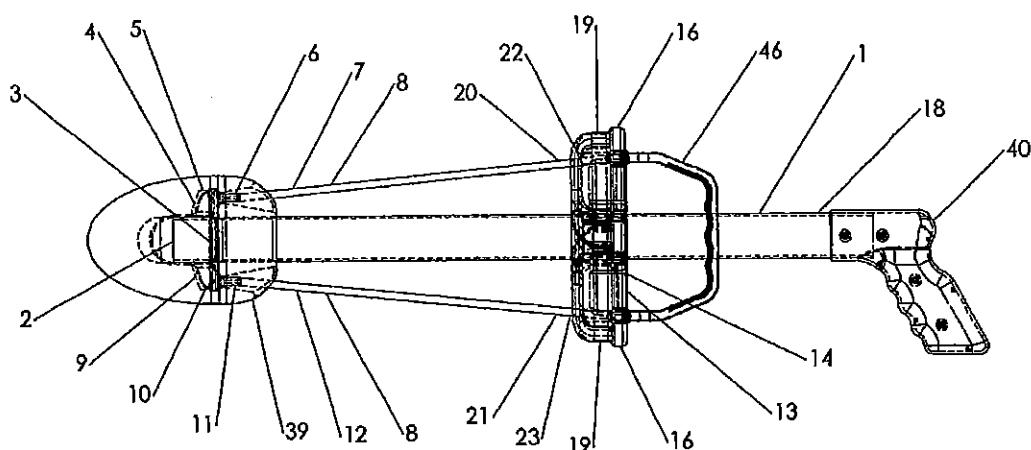


EXHIBIT F
PAGE 1 OF 10

U.S. Patent

Jun. 1, 2004

Sheet 1 of 6

US 6,742,509 B2

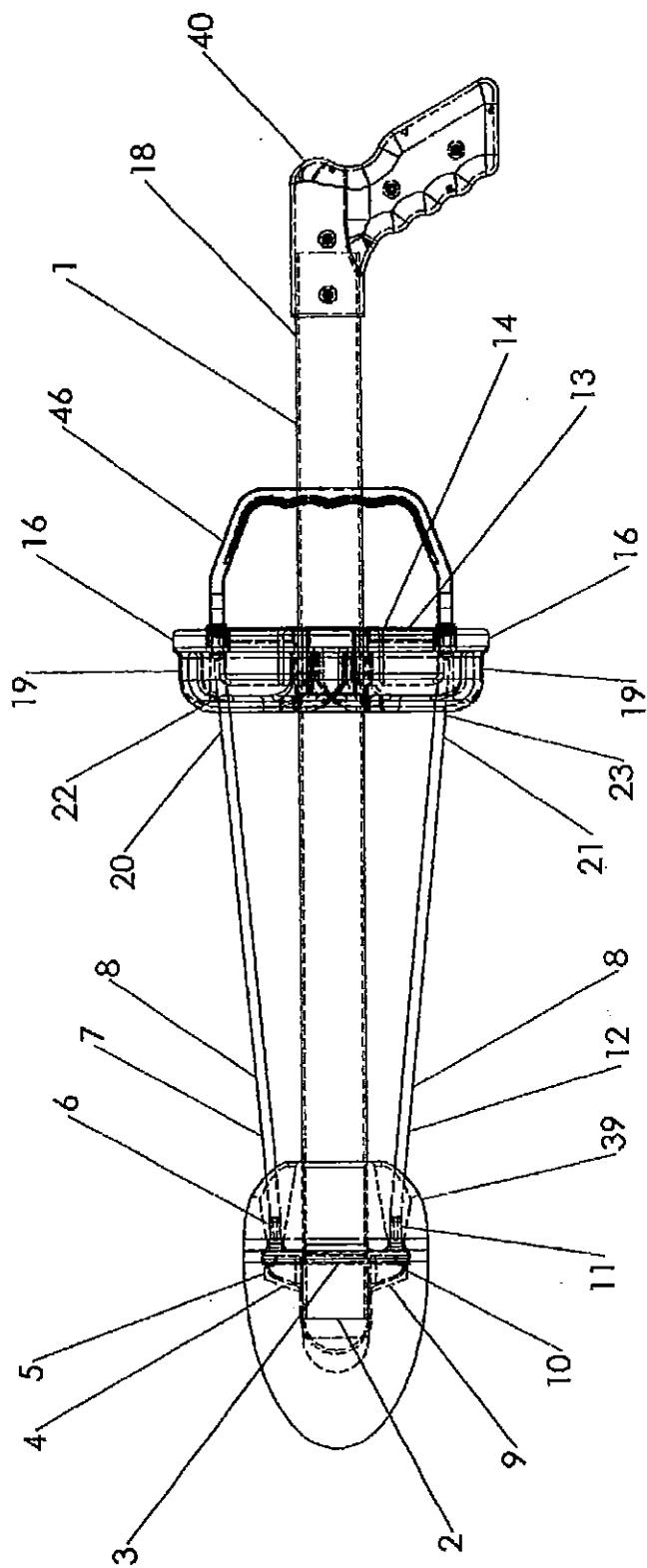


Figure 1

EXHIBIT F
PAGE 2 OF 10

U.S. Patent

Jun. 1, 2004

Sheet 2 of 6

US 6,742,509 B2

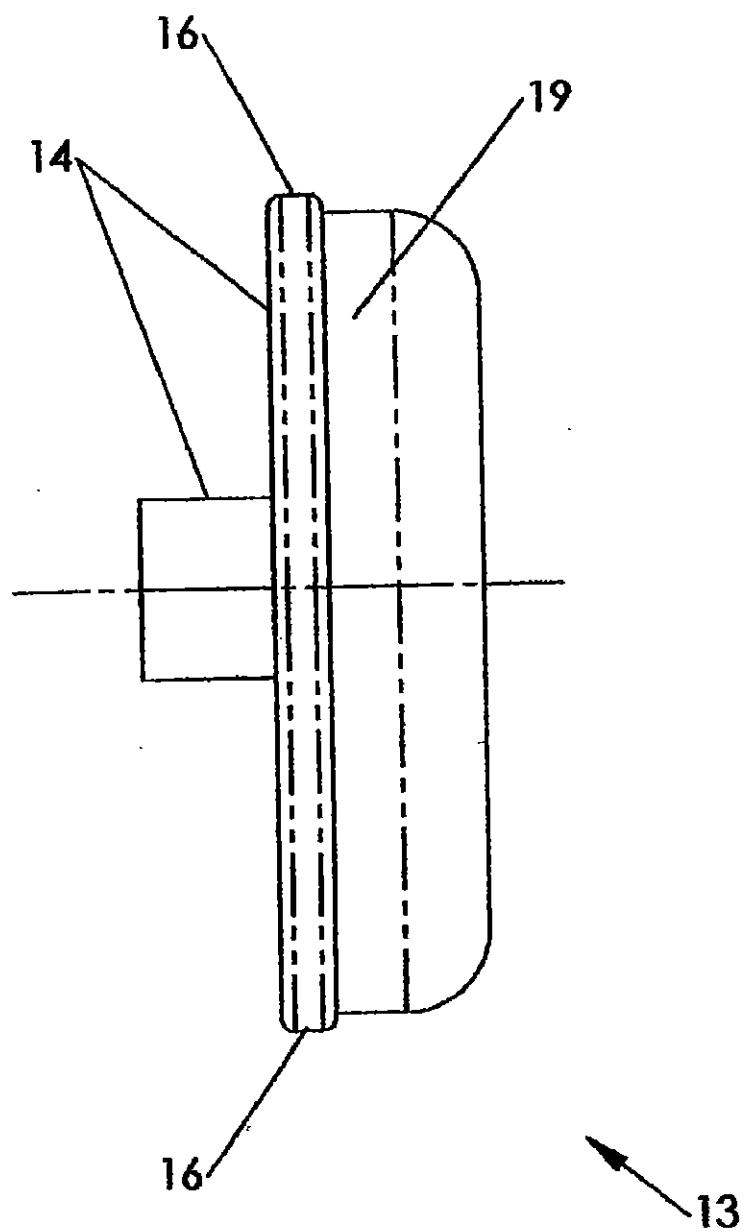


Figure 2

EXHIBIT F
PAGE 3 OF 10

U.S. Patent

Jun. 1, 2004

Sheet 3 of 6

US 6,742,509 B2

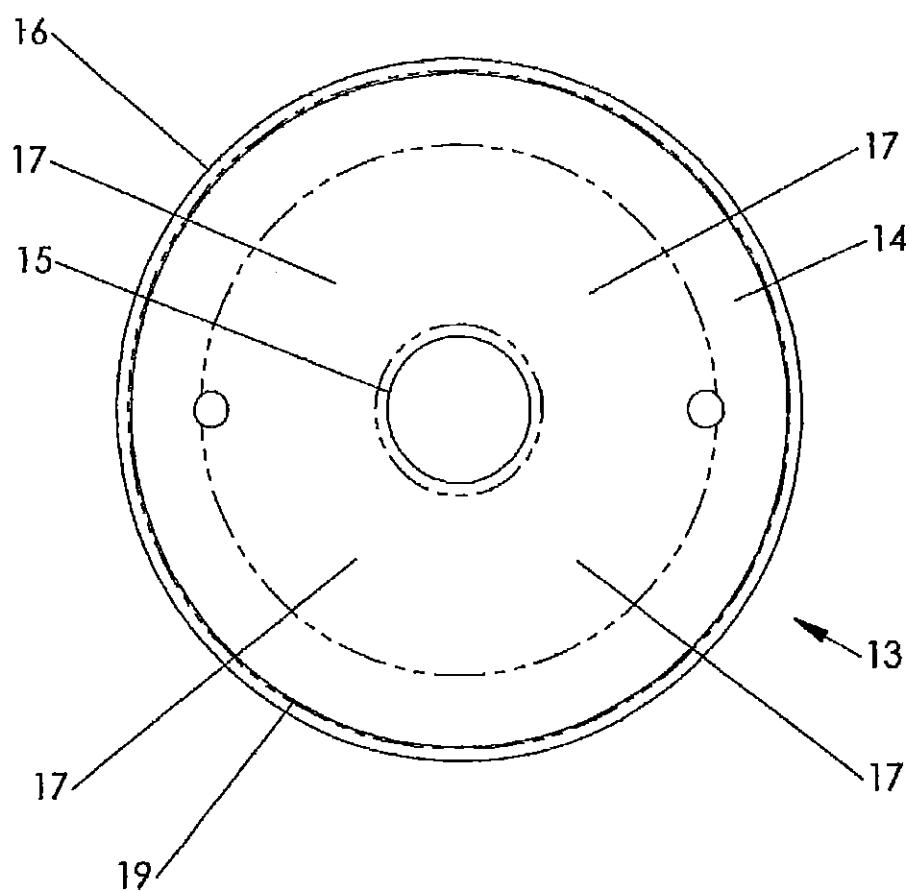


Figure 3

**EXHIBIT F
PAGE 4 OF 10**

U.S. Patent

Jun. 1, 2004

Sheet 4 of 6

US 6,742,509 B2

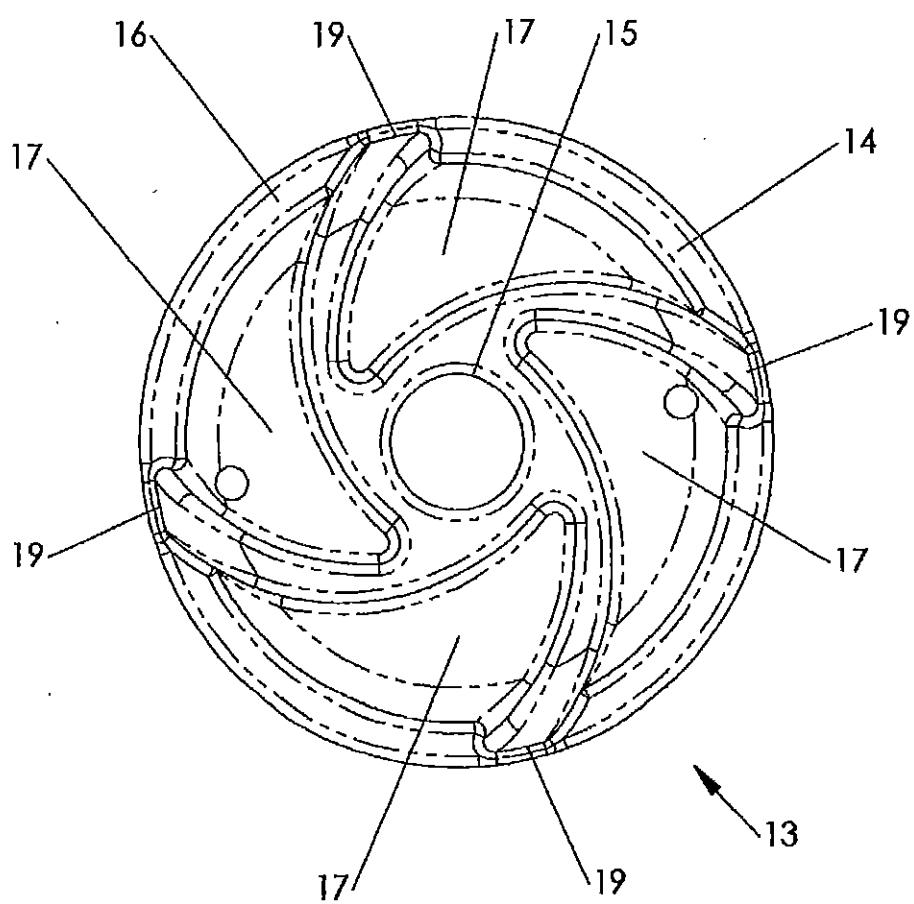


Figure 4

EXHIBIT F
PAGE 5 OF 10

U.S. Patent

Jun. 1, 2004

Sheet 5 of 6

US 6,742,509 B2

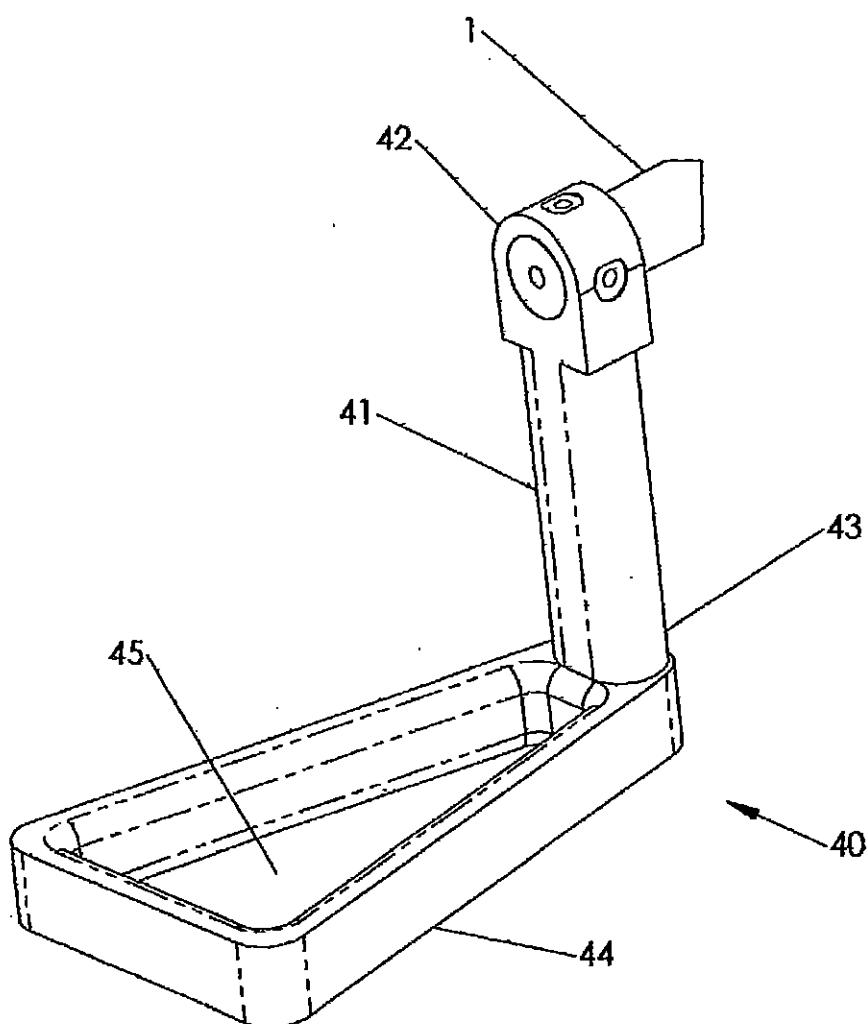


Figure 5

EXHIBIT F
PAGE 6 OF 10

U.S. Patent

Jun. 1, 2004

Sheet 6 of 6

US 6,742,509 B2

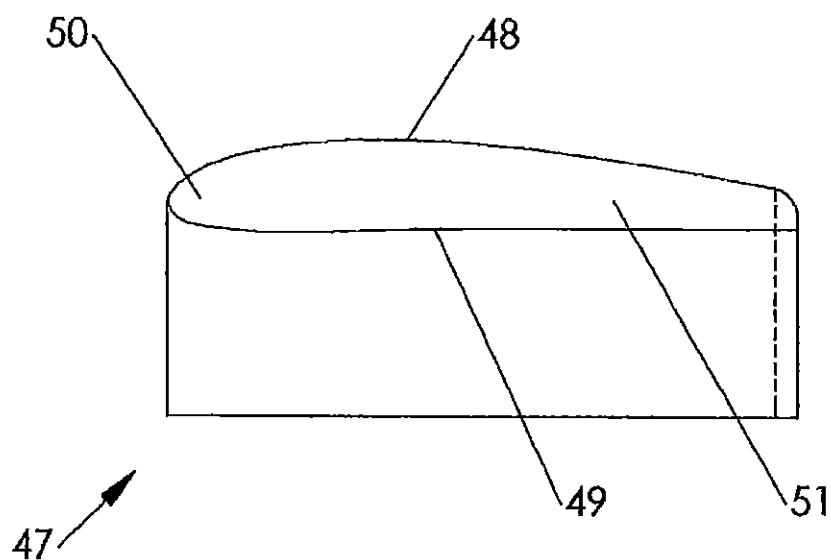


Figure 6

EXHIBIT F
PAGE 7 OF 10

US 6,742,509 B2

1

2

RING AIRFOIL LAUNCHING SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a launcher for a ring airfoil projectile.

2. Description of the Related Art

There are a number of devices for launching projectiles. 10 U.S. Pat. No. 4,154,012 employs a rod within a barrel to facilitate the launching of a grenade.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,291,663 has a rod containing a helical groove for launching a ball that spins as it moves longitudinally. Lines 63 through 65 in column 3 declare, ". . . the rod 18 is a hollow cylinder with a long, thin aperture 51 describing a portion of a helical path about its exterior." Furthermore, lines 9 through 14 in column 3 explain, ". . . the trigger operating device 22 presses against the trigger (not shown in FIG. 1) of the launcher 24. This releases the launcher 24 which is spring driven to impel the ball 28 along the length of the rod [member] 18 and cause it to be thrown in a line in the direction of the axis of the rod 18." And lines 31 through 35 in column 4 indicate, "It should be noted that in the preferred embodiment the launcher 24 travels a helical path described by the aperture 51 so that a spin is imparted to the ball."

U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,970,970 and 6,079,398 both cover a launching rod having a fixed helical groove or aperture to launch a ring airfoil with a spin having been imparted to the airfoil through interaction of the launch platform with the groove.

The disclosure of U.S. Pat. No. 5,970,970 also explains, "Propelling element 62 is associated with ring airfoil support 60 and is configured to move the ring airfoil support along member 58. Such movement may involve acceleration and deceleration. Propelling element 62 is best seen in FIG. 8. In launcher 20, propelling element 62 takes the form of a spring having two ends, where one end is attached to a knob 82 inside the forward end of member 58 and the other end is attached to pin 78 as it passes through member 58."

U.S. Pat. No. 5,970,970 further clarifies, "Trigger 28 . . . holds ring airfoil support 60 in the first, cocked position, in which energy is stored in the launcher, and releases ring airfoil support 60 upon actuation of the trigger to permit the ring airfoil support to move along member 58 to the second, fired position, in which energy is transferred to the ring airfoil."

Finally, the disclosure in U.S. Pat. No. 5,970,970 says, 50 "Member 58 also may have a channel 68 disposed along at least a portion of its length. This channel may take a number of forms. In launcher 20, channel 68 takes the form of two helical slots disposed on opposite sides of member 58 and making about one-quarter turn along the length of the member." It does not appear that any other embodiment is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,970,970 for causing the airfoil to rotate.

And U.S. Pat. No. 6,079,398 provides, "further secured over forward end 140 is a launch spring 148 (illustrated as a cylinder and preferably a metal coil spring) and a launch chuck 150. Chuck 150 includes a sleeve portion 152 having an inner diameter 154 in which a pair of tabs (not shown) are formed. The tabs engage slots 138. Slots 138 form a helical twist which causes a rotation of chuck 150 as it moves axially along shaft 100. Launch spring 148 bears between collar 142 and chuck 150, and chuck 150 is retained on

forward end 140 by a bumper 156 and a retainer 158 that is secured to forward end 140. Chuck 150 is formed with a plurality of radially outwardly extending arms 160, that are adapted to engage inner surface 46 of a ring airfoil 34, and 5 outwardly extending tabs 162 adapted to engage trailing edge 45 of ring airfoil 34.

None of the preceding patents provide for altering the degree of spin.

In application Ser. No. 10/000,274 of John W. Hunter, Ph.D., though, the rotation of the airfoil is adjustable and is accomplished with two or more resilient bands. The degree of axial rotation is determined by the amount which a spin guide is rotated about the longitudinal axis of the launch guide. The two resilient bands are angularly rotated by the spin guide to the same extent as is the spin guide.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Surprisingly, however, the present inventors have discovered that adjustable rotation of the airfoil can be successfully accomplished without any channel or spin guide. For this purpose, a grip is simply attached to the pusher.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 depicts the airfoil launching system of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a lateral view of a pusher.

FIG. 3 is a plan view from the front of a pusher.

FIG. 4 is a plan view from the front of a pusher having a 30 non-continuous flange.

FIG. 5 shows an alternate embodiment of a rod handle.

FIG. 6 illustrates a cross section of a ring airfoil.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present airfoil launching system has a rod 1 termed a "launch guide."

Attached toward a first end 2 of the rod 1 is a support 3 that extends radially outward from the rod 1.

Connected to a first side 4 of the support 3 outward from the rod 1 and preferably, but not necessarily, near a first end 5 of the support 3 is a first end 6 of a first set 7 of resilient bands 8, which set 7 comprises one or more resilient bands 8. Similarly, attached to a second side 9 of the support 3 outward from the rod 1 and preferably, but not necessarily, near a second end 10 of the support 3 is a first end 11 of a second set 12 of resilient bands 8, which set 12 comprises one or more resilient bands 8. Preferably, there is a single resilient band 8 in each set 7 and 12 which is preferably latex tubing which can be obtained either from Elastomer Products, Inc. of Kent, Ohio, or from Primeline Industries of Del Rio, Tex.

A pusher 13 is a generally disc-shaped structure 14 which contains a central aperture 15; has an outer diameter 16; and preferably, but not necessarily, contains one or more apertures 17 between the central aperture 15 and the outer diameter 16 in order to reduce the air resistance and the weight of the pusher 13.

60 The central aperture 15 is sized to permit the pusher 13 to rotate and slide along the rod 1, upon which the pusher 13 is mounted between the support 3 and a second end 18 of the rod 1. In order to reduce balloting as the pusher 13 moves along the rod 1, the thickness of the generally disc-shaped structure 14 is extended near the central aperture 15.

65 Inward from the outer diameter 16 of the pusher 13 is a flange 19 which is sized to hold the inner side of a ring

EXHIBIT F
PAGE 8 OF 10

US 6,742,509 B2

3

airfoil. Although the flange 19 may be continuous, it need not be; there only need be present so much of the flange 19 as is necessary to support a ring airfoil, as illustrated in FIG. 4. The material from which the generally disc-shaped structure 14 and preferably, but not necessarily, the entire pusher 13 is constructed is selected to have a coefficient of friction which will cause a ring airfoil placed on the pusher 13 generally to rotate with the pusher 13. Optionally, the pusher 13 is coated with paint such as PLASTI DIP, which is available from Plasti Dip International of Blaine, Minn., in order to increase the coefficient of friction.

A second end 20 of the first set 7 of resilient bands 8 is attached to the generally disc-shaped structure 14 outward from the central aperture 15; and a second end 21 of the second set 12 of resilient bands 8 is connected to the generally disc-shaped structure 14 outward from the central aperture 15 in a different location 23 from the point of attachment 22 for the first set 7 and preferably, but not necessarily, substantially opposite (across the central aperture 15) to the point of attachment 22 for the first set 7. A preferred method of attachment of the resilient bands 8 when such bands are latex tubing is to wet the tubing with isopropyl alcohol and then push such tubing onto a projection from the pusher 13 and then allowing the isopropyl alcohol to evaporate.

A grip 46 is attached to the pusher 13 in any location where it will not interfere with the rod 1 as it is used to draw the pusher 13 toward the second end 18 and to rotate the pusher 13 and, therefore, the first set 7 and the second set 12 of resilient bands 8. The grip 46 can be any structure that can be used to draw the pusher 13 toward the second end 18 and to rotate the pusher 13. Preferably, however, it is a traditional handle the ends of which are snap fit into the pusher. Another non-exclusive example of an acceptable grip 46 is finger holes formed into the pusher 13.

Preferably, but not necessarily, a bumper 39 is connected to the rod 1 near the support 3 so that said bumper 39 is at least on the side of the support 3 that is toward the pusher 13. Such a bumper 39 cushions the impact of the pusher 13. The bumper 39 can be any shock-absorbing device that is known in the art but is preferably a rounded block of expanded polyethylene. Preferably, the pusher 13 is also made of expanded polyethylene. Expanded polyethylene can be purchased from Marko Foam of Corona, Calif.

Also preferably, but not necessarily, a rod handle 40 is attached to the rod 1 near the second end 18 of the rod 1. Preferably, but not necessarily, this rod handle 40 is in the shape of a traditional pistol grip. Alternatively, however, the rod handle has a portion 41 with a first end 42 that is attached to the rod 1 and extends at an angle from the rod 1. Connected to a second end 43 of the portion 41 is a section 44 that is generally parallel to the rod 1 and contains an aperture 45 to accommodate the wrist of a user.

The rod 1 and the rod handle 40 are preferably hollow and made of high-density polyethylene containing ultraviolet-light inhibitors, which can be obtained from Inplex, LLC of Des Plaines, Ill. A non-exclusive list of alternate material for the high-density polyethylene is either polypropylene or nylon.

Although, any ring airfoil 47 is acceptable for launching with the Ring Airfoil Launching System, preferably the ring airfoil has an RG-15 exterior 48 and a substantially flat interior 49 with a nose 50 that is harder than the body 51 of the airfoil 47. The nose 50 is preferably composed of soft plastic such as KRATON, which is available from GLS Corporation of Arlington Heights, Ill.; and the body is preferably made with expanded polyethylene.

4

When the preferred materials are employed, the ring airfoil 47 and the entire Ring Airfoil Launching System have the advantage of being floatable on water.

As used herein the term "preferable" or "preferably" means that a specified element or technique is more acceptable than another but not that such specified element or technique is a necessity.

We claim:

1. A ring airfoil launching system, which comprises:
a rod having a first end and a second end;
a support having a first side and a second side, being attached to said rod, and extending radially outward from said rod;
a first set of resilient bands, said first set having a first end and a second end and having the first end connected to the first side of said support outward from said rod;
a second set of resilient bands, said second set having a first end and a second end and having the first end connected to the second side of said support outward from said rod;
a pusher slidably mounted on said rod between said support and the second end of said rod, said pusher comprising:
a generally disc-shaped structure containing a central aperture sized to permit said pusher to rotate and to slide along said rod and having an outer diameter, wherein said generally disc-shaped structure is composed of material having a coefficient of friction which will cause a ring airfoil placed on said pusher generally to rotate with said pusher and wherein a second end of said first set of resilient bands as well as a second end of said second set of resilient bands is attached to said generally disc-shaped structure at points of attachment outward from the central aperture; and
a flange attached to said generally disc-shaped structure inward from the outer diameter of said generally disc-shaped structure wherein, said flange is sized to hold an inner side of a ring airfoil; and
a grip attached to said pusher in any location where it will not interfere with said rod.
2. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 1, wherein:
the second end of said second set of resilient bands is attached to said generally disc-shaped structure substantially opposite, with reference to the central aperture, to the point of attachment for said first set of resilient bands.
3. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 2, wherein:
said grip is a handle.
4. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 3, further comprising:
a rod handle attached to said rod near the second end of said rod.
5. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 4, further comprising:
a bumper connected to said rod near said support so that said bumper is at least on a side of said support that is toward said pusher.
6. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 3, further comprising:
a bumper connected to said rod near said support so that said bumper is at least on a side of said support that is toward said pusher.

EXHIBIT P
PAGE 9 OF 10

US 6,742,509 B2

5

7. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 2, further comprising:

a rod handle attached to said rod near the second end of said rod.

8. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 7, further comprising:

a bumper connected to said rod near said support so that said bumper is at least on a side of said support that is toward said pusher.

9. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 2, further comprising:

a bumper connected to said rod near said support so that said bumper is at least on a side of said support that is toward said pusher.

10. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 1, wherein:

said grip is a handle.

11. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 10, further comprising:

a rod handle attached to said rod near the second end of said rod.

12. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 11, further comprising:

a bumper connected to said rod near said support so that said bumper is at least on a side of said support that is toward said pusher.

6

13. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 10, further comprising:

a bumper connected to said rod near said support so that said bumper is at least on a side of said support that is toward said pusher.

14. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 1, further comprising:

a rod handle attached to said rod near the second end of said rod.

15. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 14, further comprising:

a bumper connected to said rod near said support so that said bumper is at least on a side of said support that is toward said pusher.

16. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 1, further comprising:

a bumper connected to said rod near said support so that said bumper is at least on a side of said support that is toward said pusher.

17. The ring airfoil launching system as recited in claim 1, further comprising:

a ring airfoil having a nose, a body, an interior, and an exterior with the exterior being an RG-15 airfoil, the interior being substantially flat, and the nose being harder than the body.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT F
PAGE 10 OF 10

From: cathy [mailto:cathy@zuru.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 19, 2010 7:06 PM
To: 'Cindy Baker'; anna@zuru.com
Cc: 'Ken - Zing HK'; 'BrianBishop'; 'Zing Toys/Cheryl Bauer'; Steve@Zingtoys.com; 'Pete Cummings'; chimei@nuofeng.gd.cn
Subject: 答复: Payment for Tooling; ZM10028, ZM10025

Thanks Cindy!

Cathy
Team ZURU
Ph : +86 20 8687 3002
Fax : +86 20 8687 3066

发件人: Cindy Baker [mailto:cindy@zingtoys.com]
发送时间: 2010年5月20日 3:05
收件人: cathy@zuru.com; anna@zuru.com
抄送: 'Ken - Zing HK'; 'BrianBishop'; 'Zing Toys/Cheryl Bauer'; Steve@Zingtoys.com; 'Pete Cummings'; chimei@nuofeng.gd.cn
主题: Payment for Tooling; ZM10028, ZM10025

Cathy,
Attached is payment remittance USD \$17,100 for tooling.

1. ZM10028	\$ 6,800.00
2. ZM10025	\$10,300.00

Thanks,

Cindy Baker
'Zing-Gal'
Zing Toys, Inc. PH 503-324-8018

EXHIBIT 6
PAGE 1 OF 3

Payments

Your transaction has been successfully processed.

Transaction Reference Number N52000009288
Pay From 809-463797-838 Business Integrated Account USD Savings
Payment Amount USD 17,100.00
Pay On 20/05/2010
Reference ZURU
Beneficiary Bank Name HSBC Hong Kong
Beneficiary Account Number 400-331054-838
Beneficiary Account Currency USD
My Notes ZURU INC ZM10025 ZM10028

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EXHIBIT 6
PAGE 2 OF 3

From: cathy [mailto:cathy@zuru.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 19, 2010 5:03 AM
To: 'coco'; 'Ken'; Pete@Zingtoys.com; lj@zuru.com; 'Cindy Baker'; 'Mat'
Cc: 'Wilson'; 'Kwan Toys'; 'steve'; 'Anna Mowbray'; 'henry'
Subject: 答复: Final Quantity of New Tooling Mold order .

Hi Ken,

Please arrange the molds payment tomorrow, total USD17100.00. Thank you!

Cathy
Team ZURU
Ph : +86 20 8687 3002
Fax : +86 20 8687 3066

发件人: coco [mailto:coco@zuru.com]
发送时间: 2010年5月19日 18:24
收件人: 'Ken'; Pete@Zingtoys.com; lj@zuru.com; 'Cindy Baker'; 'Mat'
抄送: 'Wilson'; 'Kwan Toys'; 'steve'; 'Anna Mowbray'; 'cathy'; 'henry'
主题: RE: Final Quantity of New Tooling Mold order .

Hi Ken,

Thanks for the call today.

Please kindly note all the requested molds have completed and will do Teflon coating tomorrow as per Pete's suggestion. Also we have already sent the 2x molds to ChangeHui more than one week ago.

Thanks!

Hi LJ,

Please kindly organize truck to send the rest molds to Nuofeng as soon as you finish the Teflon coating.

Thanks!

Best Regards!

Coco Chan
Team ZURU

Ph : +86 20 86873005
Cell : +86 135 7028 4436
Fax : +86 20 8687 3066

EXHIBIT 6
PAGE 3 OF 3